WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
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Talk With Edison On Phenol

Fairchild Gives Scholarship

Eucalyptus Is Commandeered

Drug Imports By Parcel Post

Jobbers Expand Export Trade

Domestic Business Is Slow

Important Changes In Original Package Prices

ADVANCED

ACETANILID
ACETPHENETIDIN
ANTIPYRINE
ARNICA ROOT
BUCKTHORN BARK
BURDOCK ROOT
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
CELERY SEED
COLOMBO ROOT
COUMARIN
DRAGON'S BLOOD
FENNEL SEED
HENBANE
HOREHOUND
LARKSPUR
MENTHOL
OPIUM
PHENOLPHTHALEIN
TARTAR EMETIC
TANNIC ACID

DECLINED

BELLADONNA ROOT
CARAWAY SEED
CARBOLIC ACID
CORIANDER SEED
CUMIN SEED
ERGOT
MUSTARD SEED
PARSLEY SEED
PAREIRA BRAVA ROOT
SAFFRON
SASSAFRAS OIL
SERPENTARIA ROOT
SPERMACETI
STRAMONIUM
YERBA SANTA LEAVES

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1915

ANOTHER EDISON ACHIEVEMENT

"Thomas Edison never has used and never will use his great brain to make anything that would destroy human life and property. His mind is a constructive mechanism that abhors destruction." This tribute paid by Henry Ford to Edison at the time he was appointed to the "board of inventions" formed by Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has come to have particular significance in view of recent developments.

Mr. Edison in his wonderful plant at West Orange, N. J., is making phenol. What is more, he is making phenol of excellent quality, better than that required by the Pharmacopoeia, and he expects to make a lot of it.

Now, if this phenol should fall into the hands of agents of the warring countries of Europe, it could be converted into picric acid and thereby become the agency for the destruction of many thousands of lives. But by being used in making pharmaceutical preparations or applied to various industrial processes it becomes a blessing to humanity.

For many weeks past Mr. Edison has been besieged by brokers and agents, eager to buy up all, or any part of his output. Most of them have been turned away empty handed. Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, it appears, was able to enter into a contract through a third party for large quantities of the phenol being made in the Edison plant. Dr. Schweitzer may have been actuated principally by his desire to keep this product from falling into the hands of Germany's enemies, but he has given his positive assurance that all the phenol he receives from the Edison plant will be converted in salicylic acid and other salicylates greatly needed by the pharmaceutical and dyemaking interests, thus performing a humanitarian service that meets with Mr. Edison's tacit approbation.

THE A. Ph. A. MEETING

The comparatively small attendance at the recent gathering of the A. Ph. A. in San Francisco will serve to emphasize the conviction of many members of that organization that as a general proposition, the greatest benefits are to be derived from those meetings held away from the activities of the large city, and where there are not too many side attractions. Not that no benefits were obtained by those who attended, for all the reports that have come to us indicate a continuation of interest in pharmacy as represented by the A. Ph. A., and when distance is considered, it must be conceded that the attendance was about as large as could be expected.

Among the important discussions that arose were those pertaining to the advancing requirements for the practice of pharmacy, a work in which teaching institutions are vitally interested at the present time. Manufacturers are taking increased interest in this advancement, and the annoucement that Samuel W. Fairchild, of Fairchild Bros. & Foster, of New York, had provided a scholarship of this character to be awarded by a body representing organized pharmacy, served to accentuate the trend of future pharmaceutical development. Retiring president Mayo's address also struck the keynote of education for pharmacists, but he also plainly brought out the idea that with the so-called professional knowledge, there must be acquired a practical knowledge in methods of buying, selling, advertising and all of the helps of modern commercialdom. The educational idea was further emphasized by the fact that the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy passed a resolution expressing a desire that by 1920 all states would have in their laws a clause requiring college graduation as a prerequisite to board examination and registration.

IMPORTING MEDICINES BY PARCEL POST

With regular trade routes between Germany and the United States to a large extent closed, representatives of German pharmaceutical houses in this country have not despaired entirely of getting supplies through. The mails have been slow, but uninterrupted, and some supplies, though meagre in quantity, have been sent from Germany here by parcel post. This is an expensive and laborious method, as packages must be very small to come within the mail requirements, but it has sufficed to a certain extent in bringing to this country such medicines as were badly needed, and the lack of which would work a serious handicap in the treatment of some diseases.

A SEVERE PENALTY

A French dealer in olive oil and neroli was recently exiled from his native land because he sold goods to a firm of famous perfumers in Cologne. Money did not save him. The man was Henri Racine, a millionaire perfume distiller of Mentone. The deportation was made perpetual.

Edison Elated Over Success in Making Synthetic Phenol

Great Inventor, After Many Months of Labor, Announces that He Has Perfected Process for Manufacturing Coal Tar Product in Great Demand for Making Pharmaceuticals

Thomas A. Edison, in an interview with WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, confirmed the report that he has contracted for the sale of large quantities of phenol to be used in the manufacture of salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, salol, aspirin and other pharmaceutical products.

It has taken the great inventor many months to perfect a process for making synthetic phenol and he feels elated over the outcome of his labors. He is now producing in his plant at West Orange, N. J., a phenol which, he says is of a higher grade than that required by the Pharmacopoeia and expects within two or three weeks' time to be producing it in sufficient quantities to relieve the scarcity which has so greatly handicapped the manufacturers of chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations ever since the war broke out.

At the present time, Mr. Edison said, the "old plant" is producing about 4,200 pounds a day and within another week or ten days the quantity will be increased to 5,000 pounds, while the "new plant" which is now producing 1,200 pounds a day will probably be turning out 4,500 pounds two weeks from now, and ultimately will have an output of 10,000 pounds.

"Phenol is hard to make, but," said Mr. Edison with enthusiasm, "that's why I like to do it. It's different with aniline. That's easy—just like taking candy from a child. But I have the phenol now. It's better than the Pharmacopoeia calls for—almost like a pure phenol—and we are going to get plenty of it."

Mr. Edison does not expect that any of his product will be used in making picric acid or other explosives.

Light on Schweitzer Contract

With reference to the contract mentioned recently by the *New York World,* by which it is said Dr. Hugo Schweitzer is to secure 1,212,000 pounds of phenol made in the Edison plant from the American Oil and Supply Company, WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS learns that as fast as deliveries are made under this agreement, the phenol will be turned over to the Heyden Chemical Company plant at Garfield, N. J., to be made up into salicylic acid and various salicylates used in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations and dyes.

The Bayer Company, with which Dr. Schweitzer is associated, is expected to consume a large part of the salicylic acid in making aspirin, the production of which it controls, and in manufacturing dyes.

Explaining how this contract came to be made, George Simon, Vice-President and General Manager of the Heyden Chemical Company said: "Some time ago Dr. Schweitzer came to us for salicylic acid. I told him that I couldn't let him have it because we were not getting enough phenol to make it. Then he told me he thought phenol could be had from the Edison plant. He proposed to turn over all he could get to us with the understanding that it should be used in making salicylic acid and other chemicals badly needed by both pharmaceutical and industrial interests.

"Phenol is so scarce in this country that not a pound can be spared for the manufacture of picric acid. I don't expect that the increase in the supply will be large enough to have any immediate effect on the market. If we get anything like 6,000 pounds of phenol a day, however, it will tend to relieve the acute scarcity which now exists and the trade as a whole will feel the beneficial effects in time." The Heyden Chemical Company also has a direct contract with the Edison plant.

The Monsanto Chemical Works of St. Louis is another concern which is understood to have contracted for some of the Edison phenol. This company is a large manufacturer of acetphenetidin, coumarin, phenolphthalein, saccharin and vanillin.

Dr. Schweitzer's Statement

In a statement sent out to the press last week, Dr. Schweitzer said:

"*The World* has entirely misunderstood the purport of the contract which I entered into for the purchase of a large quantity of phenol or carbolic acid. I secured by contract six thousand pounds of carbolic acid a day, which I knew were intended to be converted into picric acid. This carbolic acid was badly needed by the pharmaceutical trade in this country. The entire output of carbolic acid in the United States was and is greedily sought by explosive manufacturers at fabulous prices, in order to be converted into picric acid.

"I wish emphatically to state that all of the carbolic acid contracted for and purchased by me is now and will be in the future converted solely into highly salutary medicinal remedies, such as salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, salol and especially aspirin. The quantity of carbolic acid purchased by me could be converted into 18,000 pounds of picric acid per day. It needs no imagination to realize how many men would have been killed, wounded and maimed by the use of this enormous quantity of one of the highest explosives known.

"I made Mr. Edison especially happy by converting this carbolic acid into medicines, because, as he personally said to me, he would dislike very much that any of the merchandise manufactured by him should be used for killing people. Considering everything, the criticism against me has its basis only in my slight endeavor to divert from the manufacturer of explosives a large quantity of carbolic acid which is now to be converted into medicines of the highest value for the relief of the sick and suffering."

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM GERMANY

Toluol and glycerin, which are used in the manufacture of margarine, are among the chemicals which have been commandeered by the military authorities according to a recent decree.

Owing to the great number of German manufactories which have been destroyed by incendiarism recently, the authorities have decided that as long as the war lasts the punishment for wilful incendiarism shall be death.

Reports have reached Germany that quinine and other drugs which have been exported to neutral countries under condition that they were not to be re-exported to the enemies of Germany are, nevertheless, being sent to the allies and an agitation has been started to have these drugs put on the prohibitive list.

Rubber goods of all forms, but especially all rubber surgeons' supplies, have been requisitioned by the government. The article is so sweeping as to include bicycle tires, waste rubber and guttapercha products.

Recent export prohibitions decree that all malt extracts, photographic plates and films that have been exposed, salts of benzoic acid, and natural magnesium carbonate shall not cross the border.

A strenuous agitation is now on foot to promote the cultivation of medicinal plants in Germany. Formerly a great many drug plants, seeds and roots were imported. Leading drug authorities urge that the pharmacists in each district assume the direction of this industry.

The government has taken over all methods, patented or otherwise, for the making of yeast and will turn these formulas over to yeast factories upon application. Experiments are being made with the use of yeast as a food.

Medicines From Europe Come by Parcel Post

Small Quantities of Much-Needed Pharmaceuticals and Drugs Are Being Brought Over by Mail—Shipments too Light to Affect the Market

Many firms are receiving drugs and pharmaceutical preparations from European countries by parcel post, but in such small quantities that they are barely able to supply limited amounts to their regular customers. These shipments are not sufficient to have any effect on the market, for not only is the quantity too small, but the excessive cost of shipping many of the drugs will tend to raise rather than lower the price.

These small shipments explain, however, why certain of the high-priced pharmaceutical preparations which are made only in Germany, and which, it was thought, would be off the market long before this can still be obtained in small amounts. The main channels for these shipments seem to be through Switzerland, Norway and Sweden.

One firm which in normal times imports large quantities of drugs and pharmaceuticals, said that they had been getting goods by parcel post through Denmark and Sweden without any trouble, but that such quantities as they had been able to obtain were not a drop in the bucket compared to their regular importations. Other well known firms said that they were getting goods through Swizerland by mail but that the cost was prohibitive and the amount not enough to supply the demand of the regular customers.

At the office of H. A. Metz & Co., New York, it was said that the firm had been receiving no drugs either directly or by parcel post through neutral countries. A few weeks ago Mr. Metz said he expected to receive shipments by parcel post, but as yet this plan has not been carried out.

Release of Goods Not Confirmed

Recent newspaper reports that considerable quantities of drugs and chemicals had been released from foreign ports and would now be sent to this country were not substantiated by inquiry among local importers. One report was to the effect that 3,000 cases of glassware, chemicals and scientific instruments for use in colleges, valued at about $750,000, and consigned to Eimer & Amend, New York, had been released from Rotterdam, but this could not be officially confirmed at the company's offices. It was said that the company had such goods in Rotterdam, but no advices had as yet been received from private sources that any had been released. Reports that the steamer *New Amsterdam*, recently sailed from Rotterdam in ballast, would seem to indicate that no goods were being taken from that port.

A complete stoppage of the foreign mails to the United States would undoubtedly work a great hardship to the medical profession. According to the manager of one large concern, at least three Americans have lost their lives already because doctors could not secure certain essential preparations from Germany which might have saved them. For the last two or three weeks mails both to and from foreign countries have been exceedingly irregular and local firms have suffered accordingly.

Bulletin on Embargoes Issued

A bulletin just issued by the Department of Commerce for the benefit of American shippers and importers gives information as to the embargoes placed by the belligerent nations. The report shows that while a complete embargo has been imposed on certain articles, in a great majority of cases shipments to the United States are permitted under restrictions which prevent reshipment to hostile nations, either direct or through neutral countries. Changes in embargo and contraband lists have been frequent.

Recent reports from Norway announce that that country has added several articles to her embargo list. Among the things so added are superphosphates, Thomas phosphates, bone dust apatite and other crude phosphates, fish guano, whale guano, casein, aluminum, salts, resinol and wood tar oil.

Eastman Kodak Company An "Illegal Monopoly"

Judge Hazel, of United States District Court, Holds Concern Unlawfully Controlled Interstate Trade in Photographic Supplies

"An illegal monopoly which unduly and unreasonably restrains interstate trade and commerce" is the characterization given the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, in an interlocutory degree handed down by Judge John B. Hazel in the United States Federal Court at Buffalo last Tuesday.

Though it is asserted that no irremediable hardship would result from separation of the present business into two or more independent companies, Judge Hazel says that it is not intended to indicate dissolution, division or reorganization of the business of the defendants, but to give them opportunity to present to the court on November 9 a plan for the abrogation of the monopoly.

Action by the Government was instituted on June 9, 1913, against the Eastman Kodak Company, a corporation of New Jersey; the Eastman Kodak Company, a corporation of New York, and George Eastman, Henry A. Strong, Walter S. Hubbell and Frank S. Noble, officers and directors. The New Jersey company is owner of the capital stock of the New York corporation.

The defendants denied restraining trade or competition or engaging in a monopoly, and asserted that their status was the result solely of the creation and development within their plants of products of a superior quality.

"It makes no difference," says Judge Hazel, "that the defendant corporations and the individual defendants were not in fact competitors or rivals in business or separate entities."

Agreed to Drive Out Competition

Regarding an agreement of the Eastman company with the General Paper Company of Brussels, whereby control of high class paper in the United States and Canada was obtained, the court says:

"It was provided in the event of competition arising it should be driven out of the market, and the General Paper Company agreed to pay a rebate on all raw paper purchased from it. * * * The American makers of photographic paper thus became subservient to the General Paper Company and the Eastman company accomplished its purpose of controlling in this country the raw paper stock industry, both foreign and domestic.

"It is undisputed that the Eastman company controlled from 75 to 80 per cent of the entire photographic supply trade. The burden rested upon the defendants to prove that this was accomplished by lawful methods. I have concluded that the Government has shown affirmatively that interstate trade and commerce have been unjustly and abnormally restrained by the defendants by the formation of a monopoly induced by wrongful contracts, with regard to raw paper stock; preventing the trade from procuring such stock; by the acquisition of stock houses, competing plants and businesses, accompanied by covenants restraining the vendors from re-entering the business; and by the imposition on dealers of arbitrary and oppressive terms of sale, inconsistent with fair dealing, and suppressing competition. Such acts, when taken together, are most significant and seem to me indisputably to disclose an intention to violate the Sherman act."

New York University Opens School of Salesmanship

The commerce bulletin of the New York University School of Commerce Accounts and Finance announces the establishment of new courses in salesmanship and sales management. The courses in salesmanship are designed for those who wish to take up this profession and for those who are already engaged in the business and wish to advance.

Australia Takes Over All Eucalyptus for the Army

Bismuth Prices Advancing in London on Rumor that Government has Commandeered Supply of Metal—Quinine Decidedly Firmer

(*Special Cable to* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, August 24—Business is fair, with market favoring sellers. Australia now requires all domestic eucalyptus for the army. It is rumored that the British Government has commandeered bismuth metal, and prices are advancing.

Acetylsalicylic acid is now 40s. per pound. Quinine is decidedly firmer at 1s. 8d. per ounce subject. Bitter almond oil is dearer at 32s. per pound, and arsenic fetches £19 per ton.

Santal oil is held at 29s. per pound, Dutch being 25s. and firmer. Camphor, Japanese, in slabs, is quoted at 1s. 5d. per pound, c. i. f. Menthol for October shipment is offered at 9s. per pound. Salol is scarce at 24s.

Ammonium sulphate is lower at £14 per ton. Ipecac, Indian, is offered at 13s. per pound. Lemon oil is lower at 4s. 3d., c. i. f. Linseed oil is quiet and lower at £24 per ton in barrels.

London Letter

(*Correspondence* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, August 10—The week just closed covered the anniversary of the various declarations of war and the entry of the Germans into Warsaw. This latter event cannot fail to have a determining effect upon the immediate future of the war. However much this victory in a military sense may have been modified as to its "decisiveness" by the manner of its evacuation there can be no doubt that it will prove a serious blow to Polish industries and the production of munitions. The question now arises as to whether and when the Russian "steamroller" will be permitted to return and cross the Vistula.

Things move slowly in Russia, but, like the tortoise in the fable, they have the habit of "arriving" all the same. Probably in no country outside Spain can business be got through so leisurely as in Russia. This accounts to a great extent for the capturing of so large a share of Russian trade by the Germans, and if the American and Britisher desire to supplant them, leisurely methods must be adopted. It is quite a usual thing for a German manufacturing firm to have several traveling representatives in Russia for 12 months on end. Larger business deals are frequently negotiated and concluded after several visits to the cafe over a glass of amber-colored tea and a fragrant paperos (cigarette) in preference to conversations in the merchant's office. These leisurely habits cannot be overcome by the most persuasive of hustling Westerners.

Times may be somewhat changed since the war but those contemplating an extension of business to Russia in peace times must be prepared for delay and act accordingly. Once impressed by the seller's worthiness in business the Russian buyer proves an unusually staunch connection.

As arising out of the leisurely habits of the Russian people must be attributed their dislike to making cash payment for goods. At the beginning of the war Russian importers of chemicals and drugs were pressed for supplies and were willing to and did pay quite regularly "cash with order" and at any price in order to obtain early delivery but this has since been changed and drafts with documents attached are now oftener demanded. Concessions are being made by sellers in this direction but it will not be until after the war that the credit system will again be operative and bills at 3, 6 and 9 months become general.

At the great annual national fair at Nijni-Novgarod it was the practice between known traders to base their sales on twelve months' credit, i.e., bills became due at the next ensuing fair. Considerable interest was always evinced in the annual result of these long-term acceptances and on the particular day of maturity there was in some years great excitement in the Moscow cafes attending the public announcement of the total amount of failures which ran into many millions of roubles. The figures were generally accepted as a fairly accurate criterion of the year's trade. Russia is indeed a great country.

London Markets

LONDON, August 10, 1915—The chemical and drug markets this week have been somewhat less active as the result of the holidays. Our last cable permitted of our intimating the same morning the sudden advance in crude iodine of 17 per cent. and our manufacturers have in the meantime issued their revised prices for their iodine preparations which are in great demand at present. Phenacetin is in good demand and has been moving off at prices considerably below those reported as current on your side. After a considerable lull salicylates have been in greater request and a few large parcels have been sold for export with further enquiry which has not yet been satisfied. Our stocks of quinine continue to be well drawn upon and the sulphate closes firm with upward tendency. In former years the present heavy demand for quinine would have been accompanied by much more important advances in price and the late trifling additions to its value must be accounted for by the fact that so many other remedies are now employed in its stead.

The cod liver oil combine appears to be of a hole and corner nature as several of the leading refiners express themselves somewhat feelingly regarding the reports which have recently been put about by a few of their competitors, who are running the "corner" regardless of the interests of the industry in general. There is a shortage in the supply of caffeine, and while there is an abundance of raw material available our manufacturers appear to be too fully occupied with other products to devote attention to it. Opium is very steady and the demand for morphia and codeia is maintained so that lower prices are scarcely to be anticipated. The future appears somewhat uncertain owing to the prolonged hostilities in Turkey and there is a growing feeling that an advance in manufacturing qualities may now take place at any time, our present stocks being unusually low owing to the strict supervision of imports by the Government.

CAMPHOR—Japan Refined is quiet on spot, 2½ lb. slabs costing 1s. 8d. per lb. ex store.

OIL SANDAL WOOD—East India is in good demand at 26s. per lb.

HEXAMINE—5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. on the spot.

SENNA—At the last auction Alexandrian met with a good demand. Half leaf from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. Pods, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d. Whole leaf, 2s. 3d.

SALICYLIC ACID—Has sold recently at 13s. 3d. and large sales of salicylate of soda have been effected round the same figure and salol at up to 18s. per lb.

LEAD ACETATE—Dearer and fetches £55 per ton.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE—25s. per lb.

SENEGA—Is rather scarce on the spot at 2s. 3d. per lb., but August shipment is still quoted 1s. 8d. per lb. c. i. f.

QUININE SULPHATE—Is now close up to 1s. 6d. per oz.

COD LIVER OIL—Is variously quoted from 340s. to 400s., and there is a rumor that a further upward movement is contemplated.

VANILLIN—36s. per lb.

QUICKSILVER—As was to be expected, has eased off during the week and £18 will now be accepted for a round lot.

CAFFEINE—In good demand but only small quantities are obtainable from the makers at 21s. per lb. with nothing offering in second hand.

ARSENIC—White Cornish powder is dearer at £17 per ton.

THYMOL—From 40s. to 42s. per lb. for Continental make.

New York Markets

Inquiries for Crude Botanical Drugs from Manufacturers Disclose Scarcity of Supplies—Higher Prices Asked for Many Varieties

With the approach of the season when manufacturers ordinarily are accustomed to replenish their stocks of crude botanical drugs, the prospective shortage in supplies this year becomes more apparent. Guarded inquiries made in the last few days have sufficed to establish the fact that there remain in the hands of domestic dealers only limited stocks of such important medicinal herbs, flowers, seeds and roots as arnica, belladonna, burdock, chamomile, digitalis, doggrass, colchicum fennel, henbane, horehound, hellebore, insect flowers, larkspur, malva, mullein and sage. All of these varieties as well as a number of others are gathered and prepared for market, principally in Germany and Austria and dealers despairing of being able to import any new crop offerings this fall are inclined to advance prices for such stocks as they have on hand.

Taken as a whole, trade in chemicals and drugs has not been so active of late, but owing to the lack of offerings, prices for a good many articles which have been advancing steadily in recent weeks, have been marked up still further. Some of the articles to be mentioned in this connection are acetanilid, acetphenetidin, caffeine, coumarin, saccharin and salol.

Strong Situation in Quinine

Although the price of quinine in London has been advanced to 1s. 8d., which is about equal to the quotation recently named by domestic manufacturers, the latter have not as yet made any further upward revision, though it is expected they will do so as soon as it becomes necessary to check buying for export. As heretofore, they are scrutinizing purchases closely and orders for large amounts are in nearly all cases turned down. It is possible, however, for the trade to supply all its legitimate wants on a bulk basis of 33c. Stocks of foreign made salts in second hands are so light that they no longer count as a factor in the market.

Opium Quotations Raised

Leading holders of opium all agree that the market for that drug is "dead," but there is not the same unanimity of opinion as regards prices. One large importer, for instance, is now quoting druggists' quality gum at $7.50 in jobbing quantities, another thinks $7.25 ought to be about the right price, while others still say they would be glad to take $7.00 for their stocks. The truth is that the market is so dull prices are little better than nominal. There has been less export demand in evidence the past few days. Stocks on hand are comparatively large and owing to the slow turn over the cost of carrying is heavy.

Morphine and Codeine—Both of these opium derivatives are in fair demand on export account, but this buying is not large enough to compensate for the extreme dullness in domestic trade. Prices remain unchanged at $5.00 an ounce for morphine and $6.45 for codeine in 50 ounce and 25 ounce lots, respectively.

Codliver Oil—The market has been about at a standstill, with dealers awaiting some move on the part of the syndicate of Norwegian refiners which apparently has not been able so far to dispose of its large holdings at the high prices asked. There have been no additions of consequence made to domestic supplies which are smaller than they have been at this season since the year 1903, when the Norway fishing season was a failure. The Norwegian grade is still quoted at $75@80 a barrel and the Newfoundland at $65@70 a barrel.

Acetanilid—Manufacturers have not been able to increase their output owing to the scarcity of aniline oil, and the few small lots offered on the open market are quickly snapped up at firm prices, stocks in second hands being quoted at $1.10@1.20.

Acetone—Offerings are light at 30@32c, the leading producers having withdrawn from the market.

Benzol—While production is increasing steadily, supplies are being contracted for by exporters and manufacturers of explosives on such a large scale that spot offerings continue light and prices in the past week have shown a firmer tendency, the leading holders asking 85@90c a gallon.

Antipyrine—The supply is practically exhausted so far as second hands are concerned, and manufacturers are making only small deliveries on contracts to their regular customers. Advices from Philadelphia state that the price in that market has been raised to $20 and it is doubtful if any could be had in the local market for any less money.

Caffeine—The domestic output is not equal to consumption, and supplies on hand when the war started have practically all been used up. This country formerly imported something like 50,000 pounds of caffeine each year. This year, however, instead of importing we have been exporting. The market for this substance has become a nominal affair. Exporters, it is said, would be willing to pay $10 a pound for it. The citrated holds firm at $4.50@4.75.

Cocaine—There is an active export demand for this "local" anaesthetic and manufacturers are holding their output firm at $3.50@3.75 an ounce.

Coumarin—Offerings of this coal tar product are growing smaller and stock in second hands is now quoted at $7.00@7.50.

Dragon's Blood—Fresh supplies have reached the market from Singapore, but offerings are not large and holders are asking 85@90c for reeds, which is an advance of 10c.

Ergot—Demand is light and prices are easier for both Russian and Spanish, the former being quoted at 80@85c, and the latter at 85@90c.

Glycerin—The demand for the dynamite description on export account continues active, with leading manufacturers asking as high as 25c. The domestic trade has balked at paying that price for supplies needed in construction work, but with importations of crude material far below the usual requirements, the refiners are in a position to be independent. Chemically pure goods are firm in sympathy with dynamite, but are not in such active demand. Only small lots of crude are to be obtained in the open market, and holders are asking 17½c for the soap lye grade.

Our London correspondent under date of August 10 writes as follows:

"We are informed on good authority that the Government has sent round a requisition to all the makers demanding full particulars of contracts already entered into for home and export, a return of stocks of the crude and refined products and the names of buyers. It remains to be seen for what purpose this very unusual step has been taken. It is probably either for the guidance of the ministry for munitions in connection with the output of the dynamite quality or simply to ascertain for the war trade as to what quantities may be put aside for our home export trade. One manufacturer is so heavily engaged with Government orders that further business we find is out of the question. The market is exceedingly firm for 12.60 chemical pure at £104 per ton for tins and cases.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Firm at the advance of 25c, which was put into effect a week ago. The range is now from $6.00 per gross for four-ounce sizes up to $16.50 in 16 ounce sizes, all in ten gross lots.

Menthol—Leading holders have raised their prices to $2.60@2.70, a fair amount of stock having been moved on the recent decline.

Mirbane Oil—Supplies are light and the quotation of 35@40c is maintained by a leading concern, though in some quarters it is said stock could be had for less.

Naphthalene—Large transactions have been recently made at 17c for both balls and flake, and in smaller quantities holders are asking higher prices.

Phenolphthalein—Only a small lot is offered here and there and holders advance their asking price every time a buyer appears on the scene. They are now asking $6.00@6.50. The leading manufacturers are only able to supply their regular customers in a small way.

Saccharin—Still higher prices are asked for stocks in second hands, but the offerings are so meager that the prices quoted are little better than nominal.

(*Continued on page* 8)

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Acetanilid	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Acetone	lb.	.30	— .32
Acetphenetidin	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Agar Agar	lb.	.35	— .60
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.54	— 2.56
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	2.56	— 2.58
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.58	— 2.60
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.38	— .39
188 proof	gal.	.39	— .40
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.45	— .47
97 p.c.	gal.	.50	— .52
Purified	gal.		— .80
Almonds, bitter	lb.		— .40
Sweet	lb.		— .39
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.85	— .90
Ammonium Carb., U.S.P.	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Bromide	lb.	1.40	— 2.00
Iodide	lb.		— 4.20
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	.18	— .19
Amyl Acetate	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Antimony, needle	lb.	.25	— .26
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.45	— .55
Crimson	lb.		— .75
Antipyrine	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .11
Argols	lb.	.18	— .20
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.43	— .45
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Arsenic, red	lb.	.11	— .12
White	lb.	.03½	— .04
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.21	— .23
Barium Chlorate	lb.	.16	— .17
Nitrate	lb.	.12	— .14
Peroxide	lb.	.22	— .23
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	— 3.00
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.85	— .90
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Salicylate	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Subcarbonate	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Subgallate	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Subnitrate	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.05½	— .06
Bromine, bulk	lb.	Nominal	
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.08	— .10
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Citrated	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Calcium, Hypophosphite	lb.	.77	— .79
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. blk.			— .43
Japan, refined	lb.	.43	— .45
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	.44	— .45
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.45½	— .46
24's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.45	— .46
32's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.46	— .46½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	.43½	— .44
Monobromated	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.		— 1.50
Russian	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.08	— .08½
Chalk, prec. light	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloroform	lb.	.35	— .40
Cocaine, hydrochloride bulk	oz.	3.50	— 3.75
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	6.45	— 6.65
Ounces	oz.	.650	— 6.70
Eighths	oz.	6.70	— 6.90
Phosphate	oz.	5.85	— 6.05
Sulphate	oz.	6.15	— 6.35
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.22	— .35
Pulp	lb.	.70	— .75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.29	— .30
Fingers	lb.	.32	— .34
Coumarin	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.34	— .36
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.34	— .36
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.00	— 1.20
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.32	— .35
Jewelers', large	lb.	.70	— .75
Small	lb.	.45	— .50
French	lb.	.18½	— .19
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.10	— .12
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .10
Dragon's Blood, mass	lb.	.30	— .65
Reeds	lb.	.85	— .90
Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.80	— .85
Spanish	lb.	.85	— .90
Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	— .20
Washed	lb.	.18	— .27
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .28
Eucalyptol	lb.	.65	— .70
Formaldehyde, 40 p. c.	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.45	— .50
Gold	lb.	.70	— .80
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.46	—2.52
Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums. and bbls. added	lb.	.24	— .24½
C. P., in cans	lb.	.24½	— .25
Dynamite, drums included	lb.		— .25
Saponification, loose	lb.	Nominal	
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	Nominal	
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.30	— .35
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.		— 2.50
Guarana	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.15	— 2.25
Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime	lb.	.16	— .18
Pacific Coast 1914 prime	lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.00	—16.50
Hydroquinone	lb.	5.00	—5.50
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform	lb.	4.60	— 4.65
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.09	— .10
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Anhydrous	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Licorice, mass	lb.	.12	— .15
Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	.20	— .22
Foreign	lb.	.23	— .25
Lupulin U. S. P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Lycopodium	lb.	.85	— .90
Magnesium Carbonate	lb.	.04½	— .06
Oxide, heavy tech.	lb.	.45	— .50
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	5.00	— 6.00
Manna, large flake	lb.	.80	— .85
Small flake	lb.	.40	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.42	— .45
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Recryst.	lb.	3.25	— 4.25
Mercury, flasks	each	95.00	100.00
Bisulphate	lb.	1.21	— 1.22
Blue, mass	lb.	.72	— .73
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	.80	— .81
50 p.c.	lb.	.90	— .91
Calomel, American	lb.	1.43	— 1.45
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb.		— 1.35
Powdered	lb.		— 1.30
Red Precipitate	lb.	1.56	— 1.66
White Precipitate	lb.	1.66	— 1.71
Metol	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.35	— .40
Morphine, sulphate	oz.	5.00	— 5.05
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.05	— 5.10
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. bottles	oz.	5.25	— 5.30
¼-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	5.30	— 5.35
Diacetyl	oz.	5.95	— 6.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.07	— .08
Irish	lb.	.12	— .18
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.00	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.00	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—15.00
Tonquin	oz.	15.00	—19.00
Druggists'	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Synthetic	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.16	— .17
Balls	lb.	.16	— .18
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Aleppo	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Virgin	lb.	3.50	— 6.50
Opium, cases	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Jobbing lots	lb.	7.05	— 7.50
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Granular	lb.	8.10	— 8.60
Paraffine White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.14	— .14½
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls	lb.	.03	— .03½
Cream	lb.	.04¾	— .06
Lily white	lb.	.07	— .09
Snow white	lb.	.10	— .11
Phenolphthalein	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Phosphorus	lb.	.80	— .90
Paste	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Potassium acetate	lb.	.35	— .36
Bicarb	lb.	.30	— .35
Bromide	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Citrate, bulk	lb.	.68	— .72
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.30	— .35
Hypophosphite	lb.	.92	— .94
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.70	— 3.75
Permanganate	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.		— .33
50 oz. tins	oz.		— .33½
25 oz. tins	oz.		— .34
5 oz. tins	oz.		— .35
1 oz. tins	oz.		— .38
Amsterdam	oz.	.35	— .36
German	oz.	.35	— .37
Java	oz.	.35	— .37
Resorcin	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.27	— .28
Saccharin	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Safrol	lb.	.28	— .30
Salicin, bulk	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Salol, bulk	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	45.00	—50.00
Powdered	lb.	46.00	—51.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.21	— .22
Silver, Nitrate	lb.	.30½	— .32½
Soap, Castile, white pure	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.10	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .10
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .10
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.05½	— .06
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03	— .03½
Amer. f.o.b. works	lb.	.01½	— .01¾
Bromide	lb.	1.25	— 1.90
Hypophosphite	lb.	.82	— .84
Iodide	lb.	3.90	— 3.95
Nitrite, technical	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P.	lb.	.23	— .24
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	.04½	— .09
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, U. S. P.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.50
Spermaceti	lb.	.23	— .24
Spts. Ether. Nitros.	lb.	.45	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	100 lbs.	2.35	— 2.46
Potato	lb.	.05¼	— .05¼
Rice	lb.	.07	— .08
Wheat	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Storax	lb.	.25	— .30
Strontium, Bromide	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	.18	— .19
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	.66	— .70
Sulphate	oz.	.60	— .66
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.14	— .14½
Sulphonal	oz.	.55	— 1.00
Sulphur, roll	100 lbs.	2.15	— 4.00
Flour	100 lbs.	2.35	— 4.00
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.60	— 4.00
Washed	lb.	.04	— .06
Tartar Emetic, in casks	lb.	.51	— .55
Thymol	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Tin, crystals	lb.	.25	— .26
Bichloride	lb.	11¼	— .11¾
Oxide	lb.	.45	— .47
Toluol, pure	gal.	Nominal	
Commercial	gal.	Nominal	
Turmeric	lb.		— .05½
Turpentine (for regular grades see Naval Stores).			
Turpentine, Venice	lb.	.55	— .60
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13
Vanillin	oz.	.50	— .55
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.12	— .14
Chloride	lb.	.08	— .08½
Oxide, white	lb.	.30	— .32
Commercial	lb.	.12½	— .13
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

ACIDS

Acetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.05¼	— .06¼
Glacial	lb.	.15	— .16
Benzoic, from gum	oz.	Nominal	
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Boric, cryst, U.S.P.	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Carbolic, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Citric, crystals	lb.	.55	— .55½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.80	— .85
Gallic	lb.	.85	— .90
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.74	— .76
Muriatic, C. P.	lb.	.05½	— .07½
Nitric, C. P.	lb.	.08	— .10
Oxalic, German, casks	lb.	.38	— .42½
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Phosphoric, U.S.P	lb.	.28	— .31
Pyrogallic	lb.	1.35	— 1.55

New York Markets

(*Continued from page 6*)

Salol—While the manufacturers' price is still $1.75, the only offerings available are those in second hands, for which holders are asking $4.50@4.75.

Spermaceti—Offerings are larger and leading holders have lowered their prices to 23@24c.

Tartar Emetic—Higher in sympathy with the advance in other tartar products. Manufacturers' price for U. S. P. is 51c.

Toluol—The market is still almost bare of spot offerings, though the domestic output is increasing steadily. Exporters and manufacturers of explosives have contracted for about all the supplies in sight for several months to come.

Carbolic Acid—While there is every indication that supplies will increase materially in a few weeks' time, owing to the success which has attended Edison's efforts to produce synthetically a phenol that meets the U. S. P. test, spot supplies are still scanty and command anywhere from $1.40 to $1.50 a pound. Contracts for future deliveries are being closed at lower figures.

Tannic Acid—A growing scarcity of raw materials needed in the manufacture of this acid has caused producers to advance prices for both the U. S. P. and technical descriptions. The former is quoted at 80@85c.

Oxalic Acid—Offerings continue light and as high as 42½c is asked for stock in second hands.

Almond Oil—Supplies of the artificial kind continue to dwindle and for the small quantities now available holders are asking $4.50@4.75. The natural bitter oil is also scarce and firm.

Lemon Oil—Offerings are liberal and the market shows an easier tendency, though quotations for leading brands remain about unchanged.

Orange Oil—Stocks on hand are more than sufficient to meet current needs and prices are ruling somewhat lower, the bitter being quoted at $2.00@2.10 and the sweet at $1.85@2.25.

Buckthorn Bark—Leading holders have raised their prices to 30@31c, the supplies being limited.

Vanilla Beans—The market is firm, without quotable change in prices. The season for more active buying is coming on and there are only moderate stocks of Mexican beans on hand, while supplies of Bourbons are light. There are plenty of the latter, however, to be had in the principal French markets, where some pretty good sized accumulations have taken place. Dealers are still expecting that the Mexican authorities will try to put an increased export duty into effect.

Sloe Berries—Prices have advanced sharply on moderate buying, the range now being 40@45c.

Chamomile Flowers—For the small quantities of the Hungarian kind remaining in stock dealers are now asking 55@60c.

Saffron—Offerings of imported Valencia are more liberal, and prices for this kind have been lowered to $11.50@11.75, while the American variety is quoted at 62@65c.

Celery Seed—Last reports from abroad are to the effect that total crop in France this season will amount to only about 50 tons, against an average of 450 tons, and French dealers are asking higher prices, recent cable offers for August-September shipment being made at 44c. Local holders are asking 40@41c for old seed. It is estimated that stocks here are about 70 tons or about one-fourth of the amount consumed annually in normal times.

Larkspur—Supplies are short and recent transactions were at 25c, with holders now asking more.

Mustard Seed—Offerings are increasing, especially those of Sicily brown seed, which is ruling easier at 7@7½c.

Parsley Seed—Dealers have been able to accumulate a little fresh stock and prices are easier at 19@20c.

Horehound—Moderate inquiries have been made for this herb of late, and dealers are asking higher prices, owing to the small supplies in sight the coming season.

Sage—Demand is active, and while there is a fair amount of stock in the market, holders are firm in their views as indications are that when present supplies are used up there will be little chance to replenish them until the war in Europe is over, and shipments from Austria are resumed. A leading dealer is asking 33@35c for stemless, and 31@32c for grinding.

Belladonna—One of the largest holders has revised his prices for roots downward, and is now asking $1.35@1.50. For leaves dealers are still asking $1.50@1.75, and offerings at those figures are light.

Burdock—This root has become very scarce and is quoted at 14@16c.

Gum Arabic—Trading is moderately active at firm prices. The steamer Colemere which sailed from Port Sudan for London having in its cargo 700 tons of gum arabic, has been beached at Algiers, having caught afire at sea. Advices received by dealers here say the damage to the cargo has been considerable, but there will be some salvage.

PROHIBITIONS BY GREAT BRITAIN

Consul General Skinner at London reports that the exportation of mercury has been prohibited to all destinations. In the list of exports prohibited to all destinations other than British possessions the new item, "mercury compounds and preparations other than nitrate of mercury," is substituted for the former heading "mercury salts and preparations," and caustic soda and sodium are added; the list of exports prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe other than France, Italy, Russia, Spain and Portugal is increased by the following items: Acetic acid, antimony, antimony compounds except sulphides and oxides, copper compounds except copper nitrate (formerly prohibited to all destinations), copper iodide, sulphate and suboxide (formerly prohibited to all destinations other than British possessions), sodium cyanide and sodium sulphide.

THORIUM AND MESOTHORIUM AS AMERICAN PRODUCTS

There is a possibility that this country's resources of monazite can be used profitably in the manufacture of the chemical products thorium and mesothorium, and that the latter may be obtained as a by-product from thorium nitrate manufacture, according to a paper just issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. Thorium nitrate is used extensively in making incandescent gas mantles, and mesothorium has been successfully employed in therapeutics, its properties being similar to those of radium. The domestic supply of monazite is found in the States of North and South Carolina, in Idaho, and in the black sands of the Pacific slope.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL EXPORTS

The total value of chemicals, medicines, etc., exported from the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30 last was $46,400,000, compared with $27,100,000 for the year 1914. The value of those exported during the month of June this year was $6,300,000, compared with $2,400,000 in June, 1914.

AUSTRIAN NOTES

An Austrian pharmacist offered 500k to the crew of the first submarine to destroy an Italian man-of-war. The prize was won by the crew of the submarine which sank the Italian cruiser "Amalfi." The pharmacist has made a similar offer for the next exploit of the kind.

A scarcity of medicaments in Austria is indicated by a recent decree of the Minister of the Home Department which prohibits their use for the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations. Among the things which the prohibition affects are opium alkaloids, cocaine and its salts, natural and synthetic camphor, castor oil, bismuth, iodine, bromides and borates.

German and Austrian pharmacists who have been taken prisoners by the Russians are to be employed in the pharmacies run for the benefit of the German prisoners if negotiations now being carried on between the pharmaceutical societies of the two countries come to a satisfactory conclusion.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

Salicylic	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Stearic	lb.		
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.11½	— .26
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	.05½	— .07½
Tartaric crystals	lb.	.80	— .85
Powdered	lb.	46½	— .48
	lb.	.46	— .47

ESSENTIAL OILS

Almond, bitter	lb.	6.25	— 7.60
Artificial	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Sweet, true	lb.	.85	— .90
Peach kernel	lb.	.37½	— .40
Amber, crude	lb.	.15	— .17
Rectified	lb.	.30	— .35
Anise	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Bergamot	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Cade	lb.		— .30
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Camphor, light color, h'vy gravity	lb.	.12	— .13
Japanese, white	lb.	.13	— .14
Caraway	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Cassia, 70@80 p.c. tech.	lb.	.87½	— .90
Lead free	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.50	— .60
Wood	lb.	.14	— .16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.		— 11.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.40	— .42
Java	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.07½	— 1.10
Bottles	lb.	1.12½	— 1.15
Copaiba	lb.	.85	— .95
Coriander	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Croton	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Cubebs	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Erigeron	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.45	— .50
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Turkish	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Bourbon	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Gingergrass	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Ginger	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Hemlock	lb.	.60	— .70
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Twice rect.	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Wood	lb.	.25	— .35
Lavender Flowers	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Spike	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Garden	lb.	.65	— .75
Lemon	lb.	1.15	— 1.40
Lemongrass	lb.	.82	— .88
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Distilled	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Linaloe	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Distilled	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Artificial	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	35.00	—40.00
Petale	lb.	45.00	—52.00
Artificial	lb.	12.00	—18.00
Nutmeg	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Sweet	lb.	1.85	— 2.25
Patchouli	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Bottles	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Petit Grain, S. A.	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
French	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Pimento	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Pine Needles	lb.	.75	— .85
Rose, natural	oz.	7.50	— 8.50
Artificial	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Rosemary	lb.	.65	— .75
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
West Indian	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.65	— .70
Artificial	lb.	.23	— .24
Savin	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Spruce	lb.	.55	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.10	— 4.25
Synthetic	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Birch, sweet	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Wormwood	lb.	2.20	— 2.25

CRUDE DRUGS

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.32	— .33
South American	lb.	.34	— .36
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	— 6.00
Oregon	gal.	.70	— .80
Peru	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.42	— .45

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.24	— .26
Bayberry	lb.	.07	— .08
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.16	— .20
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .12
Buckthorn	lb.	.30	— .31
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.07½	— .10
Cascarilla	lb.		— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .15
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.22	— .25
Broken	lb.	.18	— .20
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.23	— .27
Broken	lb.	.20	— .25
Cherry	lb.	.06	— .09
Condurango	lb.	.28	— .30
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .09
Cramp	lb.	.06	— .07
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .16
Select	lb.	.20	— .22
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Orange Peel, bitter, Curacao, ¼s	lb.	.03½	— .04
Sweet, Malaga, ribbons	lb.	.05½	— .06
Trieste	lb.		— .10
Prickly Ash,	lb.	.13	— .14
Northern	lb.	.13	— .14
Pomegranate	lb.	.20	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.15	— .20
Quebracho	lb.	.15	— .17
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .12
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .18
Soap, whole	lb.	.07½	— .08
Cut	lb.	.12	— .15
Crushed	lb.	.09	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.35	— .40
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.12	— .15
of Root	lb.	.33	— .36
White Pine	lb.	.04	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	— .05

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .20
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Para	lb.	.75	— .85
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	.85	— .95
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Mexican, whole	lb.	2.75	— 3.50
Cuts	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
South American	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Tahiti, white label	lb.	Nominal	
Green label	lb.	1.35	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.45	— .50
XX	lb.	.50	— .54
Powdered	lb.	.47½	— .50
Fish	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Juniper	lb.	.03½	— .04
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .06
Prickly Ash	lb.	.13	— .14
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.08	— .09
Sloe	lb.	.40	— .45

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.23	— .25
Borage	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Calendula	lb.	.40	— .45
Chamomile, German	lb.	Nominal	
Hungarian	lb.	.55	— .60
Roman	lb.	.30	— .35
Elder	lb.	.13	— .14
Insect, open	lb.	Nominal	
Closed	lb.	Nominal	
Powd. Flowers and Stems	lb.	.36	— .50
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.25	— .28
Malva	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Mullein	lb.	.24	— .25
Saffron, American	lb.	.62	— .65
Valencia	lb.	11.50	—11.75
Tilla, with leaves	lb.	.50	— .55

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.07½	— .10
Althea	lb.	.05	— .05½
Bay, true	lb.	Nominal	
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Buchu, short	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Long	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cannabis Indica	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Chiretta	lb.		— .18
Coca, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.35	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.10	— .11
Damiana	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis	lb.	.23	— .25
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.40	— .45
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.05½	— .07
Henbane, German	lb.	.25	— .30
Russian	lb.	.18	— .20
Henna	lb.	.12½	— .15
Horehound	lb.	.14	— .15
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	— .20
Laurel	lb.	.07	— .07½
Lobelia	lb.	.07½	— .09
Matico	lb.	.30	— .35
Marjoram, German	lb.	.30	— .35
French	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.04	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	— .15
German	lb.	.35	— .40
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .13
Pulsatilla	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Rose, red	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Rosemary	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Rue	lb.	.40	— .50
Sage, stemless	lb.	.33	— .35
Grinding	lb.	.31	— .32
Savory	lb.	.07½	— .08
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.45	— .50
Half leaf	lb.	.35	— .38
Siftings	lb.	.17	— .18
Tinnevelly	lb.	.20	— .25
Pods	lb.	.07½	— .09
Skullcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	— .23
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .26
Stramonium	lb.	.18	— .20
Thyme	lb.	.07	— .08
Uva Ursi	lb.	.07	— .09
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	— .05
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite	lb.	.13	— .15
Alkanet	lb.	.25	— .26
Althea, cut	lb.	.40	— .45
Whole	lb.	.30	— .35
Angelica, American	lb.	.15	— .16
German	lb.		— .20
Arnica	lb.	.40	— .42
Belladonna	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Berberis aq.	lb.	.09½	— .10
Blood	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Blueflag	lb.	.11	— .12
Bryonia	lb.	.20	— .22
Burdock	lb.	.14	— .16
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.50	— .55
Unbleached	lb.	.20	— .21
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05½
Blue	lb.	.05	— .06
Colchicum	lb.	.20	— .25
Colombo	lb.	.07	— .08
Culvers	lb.	.10	— .12
Dandelion	lb.	.24	— .26
Doggrass	lb.	.55	— .60
Echinacea	lb.	.17	— .18
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .10
Galangal	lb.	.12	— .13
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .06
Gentian	lb.	.08½	— .10
Geranium	lb.	.04	— .05
Ginger, African	lb.	.07	— .08
Jamaica	lb.	.14	— .15
Bleached	lb.	.16	— .18
Gingseng, wild Southern	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Northwestern	lb.	7.25	— 7.75
Eastern	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Cultivated	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	4.25	— 4.40
Powdered	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
Hellebore, white	lb.		— 10
Powdered	lb.	.12½	— .13
Black	lb.	.11	— .12
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Powdered	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Jalap, whol e	lb.	.08	— .10
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .20
Licorice, in bales	lb.	.07	— .08
Selected, bundles	lb.	.15	— .16
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .09
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .17
Small	lb.	.13	— .14
Verona	lb.	.12	— .13
Fingers	lb.	Nominal	
Pareira Brava	lb.	.14	— .15
Pellitory	lb.		— .30
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Poke	lb.	.05	— .06

Fairchild Scholarship For Pharmacy Students

Gift is Announced at A. Ph. A. Convention, which Discusses Importance of Education and Business Training for Druggists

Education for pharmacists was the subject which received the greatest attention at the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at San Francisco. Early in the convention a resolution was introduced providing that hereafter no person should be admitted to the association who was not a graduate of a recognized college of pharmacy. After considerable discussion the question was referred to the committee, which recommended that the resolution be adopted to go into effect in 1920. No action was taken at this convention, however.

It was announced by President Caswell A. Mayo, in his opening address, that Samuel W. Fairchild, of Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York City, had given him authority to say that Mr. Fairchild had established a scholarship in the United States, to consist of $300, which he would provide annually for a deserving student in pharmacy. The scholarship is to be known as the Fairchild scholarship and the student to receive the benefits will be selected by a committee composed of the president of the A. Ph. A., the president of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the president of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the editor of the Journal of the A. Ph. A.

Mr. Fairchild was for some years president of the New York College of Pharmacy and is well acquainted with the needs of pharmaceutical students. A scholarship established in England a few years ago by Fairchild Bros. & Foster has proved a great benefit to English and Irish students. The only other large bequests made in the United States for the benefit of education in pharmacy are the scholarship at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy from the Weeks estate, the one maintained by Frederick Stearns at the University of Michigan, and the one established by the late Albert Plaut at the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York. Mr. Mayo deplored the lack of public spirit among the members of the profession who had made a fortune in pharmacy and who were not public spirited enough to make some contribution toward pharmaceutical education.

Growth of Pharmaceutical Training

Discussing the history of pharmaceutical training, President Mayo sketched the development of the pharmacist from the grocer-apothecary of the Middle Ages into an educated, broadly trained scientist, expert in the use of the microscope, accurate in analysis, and thoroughly conversant with the great basic truths on which all scientific advance is based.

Mr. Mayo pointed out the changes in the commercial side of the business which have made it necessary for the pharmacists to be good merchants as well. As a result of this development, the schools of pharmacy he said have gradually established business courses to supplement the purely scientific work of previous years. These courses include instruction in methods of buying, selling, advertising and the keeping of records and are essential to the druggist who would make a success of his work to-day. Now that the profession of pharmacy has become so complicated the old two-year course which used to suffice for the education of the druggist is no longer adequate. It requires a three or four year course and often graduate work after that to make the pharmacist really proficient, and the schools must be equipped with more expensive apparatus. The demand for more instructors and more equipment is beginning to make it impossible for the school of pharmacy to furnish adequate instruction without the collection of larger fees from the students or financial aid from some outside source.

Mr. Mayo compared the methods used in scientific training in the United States with those in use in Germany and recommended that specialized instruction begin as early as the grammar school grades. He pointed out that under the present system the courses in the lower schools were arranged entirely for those who expected to go to some higher institution, while as a matter of fact only about ten per cent of the pupils continued the work. Mr. Mayo believes that we should have elective courses in the grammar school, which should fit the pupil for such trades or callings as he is apt to take up upon leaving.

Effect of War on Crude Drugs

Discussing the effect of the European war upon the importation of crude drugs, Mr. Mayo urged that radical steps be taken to encourage the growth and collection of drugs in this country. He made the recommendation that the incoming president be instructed to appoint a committee on the supplies of botanical drugs with the request that the members of this committee carry on a campaign of education throughout the United States as to the indigenous drugs which may be collected with possible profit to the collector and with advantage to the cause of medicine, soliciting the co-operation of the various state agricultural experiment stations, and the state agricultural colleges. The department of agriculture has already done much in this direction. Some of the state colleges have also taken up the subject of drug culture and drug collection.

The University of Michigan recently has acquired 85 acres of land which is to be devoted to experimental drug farming. The University of Nebraska at Lincoln has also just begun the development of a medicinal plant garden to enable the institution to furnish information regarding the botanical drugs which may be grown to advantage in that state. Several large manufacturing firms have also paid considerable attention of late years to this subject. Among the firms which have carried on experiments are Johnson & Johnson, Eli Lilly & Co., H. K. Mulford & Co., and Parke, Davis & Co.

Urges Standing for Pharmacists in Army

President Mayo also urged that a committee be appointed to work to secure a recognized standing for pharmacists in the United States service and called attention to the need of good pharmacists in the army to handle the medical supplies. In foreign countries the pharmacist has long had a recognized place, he said.

Many interesting papers were read and discussed before the convention. Among those which excited the most favorable comment were the report by Professor J. H. Beal, of Urbana, Ill., on "Proprietary Medicines" and a paper on "The Workings of Modern Pharmacy Laws," by Frank H. Freericks of Cincinnati.

Although the attendance was not as large as in some former years, those who were present made up in enthusiasm for this deficiency. Great credit is due the members of the local organizations for the excellent entertainments provided. The 1916 convention will be held at Atlantic City, N. J. At the final session nominations for the elective officers for 1916-17 were made as follows:

For President: F. J. Wulling, of Minneapolis, Minn.; C. H. La Wall, of Philadelphia, Pa., and C. H. Packard, of Boston, Mass.

For First Vice-President: L. A. Seltzer, of Detroit, Mich.; A. B. Huested, of Delmar, N. Y., and C. W. Johnson, of Seattle, Wash.

For Second Vice-President: Charles Gietner, of St. Louis, Mo., L. E. Sayre, of Lawrence, Kans., and G. H. P. Lichthardt, of Sacramento, Cal.

For Third Vice-President: F. T. Green, of San Francisco, Cal., R. A. Lyman, of Lincoln, Neb., and Philip Asher of New Orleans, La.

For members of the council: W. C. Alpers, of Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Beal, of Urbana, Ill.; W. C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. G. Diaz, of Havana, Cuba; W. H. Cousins, of Dallas, Tex.; J. H. Dawson, of San Francisco, Cal.; F. C. Godbold, of New Orleans, La.; H. B. Mason, of Detroit, Mich.; and W. G. Bolanbaugh, of Richmond, Va.

Food, Drug and Dairy Officials Elect W. B. Barney President

At the recent convention of the American Association of Food, Drug and Dairy Officials at Berkeley, Cal., Food Commissioner Heber C. Smith, of Salt Lake City, read a paper in which he charged that politics played a large part in the enforcement of the food and drug laws. The association elected officers as follows:

President, W. B. Barney, of Iowa; First Vice-President, Heber C. Smith, of Utah; Second Vice-President, Dr. R. E. Rose, of Florida; Third Vice-President, John J. Farrell, of Minnesota; Secretary, J. B. Newman, of Illinois; Treasurer, F. A. Jackson, of Rhode Island.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

Rhatany	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.50	— .80
High dried	lb.	.14	— .15
Clippings	lb.	.19	— .20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.40	— .45
Mexican	lb.	.13	— .14
Senega	lb.	.42	— .60
Serpentaria	lb.	.38	— .40
Skunk cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, natural	lb.	.15	— .16
Stripped	lb.	.25	— .30
Spikenard	lb.		— .12
Squill	lb.	.05	— .06
Stillingia	lb.	.06	— .07
Unicorn, false (helonias)	lb.	.40	— .42
True (Aletris)	lb.	.20	— .22
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.15	— .18
English	lb.	.70	— .75
German	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow Dock	lb.	.07	— .08

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	.11	— .12
Spanish	lb.	.13	— .14
Star	lb.	.21	— .22
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Smyrna	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
South American	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Caraway	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Celery	lb.	.40	— .41
Colchicum	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Conium	lb.	.09	— .09½
Coriander, natural	lb.	.03½	— .04
Bleached	lb.	.04½	— .05
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.20½	— .21
Morocco	lb.	.17½	— .18
Dill	lb.	.08	— .09
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.40	— .42
Italian	lb.	.10	— .12
Roumanian, small	lb.	.16	— .18
Flax, whole	bbl.	8.25	— 8.75
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .05
Foenugreek	lb.	.03¾	— .04
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.03	— .03½
Russian	lb.	Nominal	
Larkspur	lb.	.25	— .27
Lobelia	lb.	.30	— .35
Millet, natural	lb.	.02¼	— .03¼
Hulled	lb.	.08¼	— .09½
Mustard, Bari, brown	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
California, brown	lb.	.09	— .09½
Sicily, brown	lb.	.07	— .07½
Dutch	lb.	.09½	— .10
English, yellow	lb.	.10	— .10¼
German, yellow	lb.	.12	— .13
Parsley	lb.	.19	— .20
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.13½	— .14
Turkish	lb.	.12½	— .13
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11½
Quince	lb.	.65	— .75
Rape, English	lb.	.08⅞	— .09
Japanese	lb.	.06⅜	— .06⅝
Sabadilla	lb.	.19	— .21
Stavesacre	lb.	.25	— .28
Stramonium	lb.		— .10
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	.45	— .50
Kombe	lb.	.55	— .60
Sunflower, large	lb.	.10½	— .11
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .10
Levant	lb.		— 1.50

GUMS

Acacia, firsts	lb.	.30	— .35
Seconds	lb.	.25	— .30
Sorts, amber	lb.	.15	— .17
White	lb.	.20	— .25
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Cape	lb.	.08	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.13	— .14
Socotrine	lb.	.22	— .25
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.25	— .28
Asafetida, whole	lb.	.36	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sumatra	lb.	.35	— .45
Catechu	lb.		— .10
Chicle	lb.	.65	— .70
Copal	lb.	.12	— .40
Galbanum	lb.	.70	— .75
Gamboge	lb.	.65	— .68
Guaiac	lb.	.20	— .25
Kino	lb.	.40	— .45
Mastic	lb.	.50	— .52
Myrrh, select	lb.	.20	— .21
Sorts	lb.	.16	— .18
Siftings	lb.	.15	— .16
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.06½	— .07
Sorts	lb.	.07	— .10
Tears	lb.	.09	— .10
Sandarac	lb.	.23	— .25
Senegal, picked	lb.	.18	— .19
Sorts	lb.	.10	— .12½
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .70
Styrax	lb.	.25	— .40
Thus	280 lbs.	7.50	— 8.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Seconds	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Thirds	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Turkey firsts	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Seconds	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Thirds	lb.	.80	— .85

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21	— .22
Bees, white	lb.	.45	— .50
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	— .34
Refined	lb.	.35	— .40
Candelilla	lb.	.25	— .30
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.45	— .47
No. 1	lb.	.38	— .40
No. 2	lb.	.33	— .35
No. 3	lb.	.24	— .26
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.10	— .12
White	lb.	.14	— .18
Japan	lb.	.12½	— .13
Montan, crude	lb.	.22	— .24
Bleached	lb.	.33	— .35
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.30	— .40
Green	lb.	.30	— .38
Refined, white	lb.	.45	— .50
Refined, yellow	lb.	.35	— .40
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.03½	— .06½
Foreign	lb.	.05	— .09

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works	100 lbs.	.67½	— .72½
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works, 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	.57½	— .62½
Alum, ammonia, ground	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Lump	100 lbs.		— 3.50
Powdered	100 lbs.	5.50	— 6.00
Potash, ground	100 lbs.	5.10	— 5.35
Lump	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.25
Powdered	100 lbs.	5.50	— 6.00
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	1.10	— 1.30
High grade	100 lbs.	1.90	— 2.00
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .28
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car	lb.	.04¾	— .05¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .02½
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Granulated, white	lb.	.08	— .10
Lump	lb.	.10	— .12
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.		— 3.25
Domestic	100 lbs.		— 3.25
Barium, chloride	ton	90.00	—110.00
Barytes, floated, cream	ton	20.00	—23.00
No. 1 white	ton	19.50	—20.00
No. 2	ton	16.00	—17.00
Off color	ton	13.00	—14.00
Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c., per 100 lbs.		1.40	— 1.60
Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Carbide	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Chloride, solid	ton		—16.00
Granulated	ton		—17.00
Sulphate	100 lbs.	1.00	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	.04	— .05
Carbon, tetrachloride	lb.	.16	— .19
Copperas, f. o. b. works	100 lbs.	.55	— .60
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	100 lbs.	7.25	— 7.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.40	— 2.65
Refined	gal.	3.10	— 3.30
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03½
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.09¾	— .10
White cryst.	lb.	.11⅝	— .12½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.10⅞	— .11½
Granulated	lb.	.11⅜	— .12
Powdered	lb.		— .13
Arsenate	lb.	.05½	— .06
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd. lb.		06½	— .07
Red, American	lb.		— .07
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .10
White, Basic Carb., Amer., dry	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
English	lb.		— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.06	— .06½
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitric acid, 36 deg., carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb.	lb.	.05¾	— .06½
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
40 deg., carboys	lbs.	.06¼	— .07
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08	— .08½
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.21	— .22
Carbonate, calc	lb.	.22	— .29
Caustic	lb.	.40	— .43
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.30	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .34
Muriate	per ton	250.00	—265.00
Prussiate, red	lb.		— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90	— .95
Saltpetre, crude	lb.		—
Refined	lb.	.18	— .18½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c., car lots	100 lbs.	.60	— .67½
in bbls.	100 lbs.	.65	— .72½
Bichromate	lb.	.11	— .12
Bisulphate	lb.	.75	— 1.35
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.,	100 lbs.	.65	— .80
Caustic, domestic, 60% f. o. b. works, drums	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.25
76 p.c., basis 60	100 lbs.	4.75	— 5.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		5.00	— 5.50
Chlorate	lb.	.15	— .16
Cyanide, bulk	100 p.c. lb.	.28	— .32
Hyposulphite, bbls	100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.10
Prussiate, yellow	lb.	.42	— .45
Silicate, liquid	100 lbs.	.85	— 1.10
Cryst	lb.	.02	— .03
Sulphate, Glauber's Salt	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphide, 30 p.c.	lb.	.02	— .02½
60 p.c.	lb.	.03	— .03½
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
Dry, powdered	lb.	.05½	— .06
Sulphuric acid			—
60 deg.	per 100 lbs.	.85	— 1.00
66 deg., carboys per 100 lbs.		1.25	— 2.00
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		1.25	— 2.00
Oleum	lb.	.01½	— .02

DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.55	— .60
Blood	lb.	.30	— .35
Alizarine, red paste	lb.	.25	— .30
Brown paste	lb.	.35	— .40
Aluminum Chloride	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Salts	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Annatto, fine	lb.	.40	— .60
Seed	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.30	— .35
65 p.c.	lb.	.28	— .33
47 p.c.	lb.	.24	— .29
Cochineal	lb.	.65	— .75
Cudbear, French	lb.	.25	— .30
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .50
English	lb.	.15	— .20
Cutch, bales	lb.	.08	— .12
Boxes	lb.	.08	— .12
Divi-divi	ton	35.00	—40.00
Flavine	lb.	.60	— .80
Fustic, stick	ton	18.00	—30.00
Young, root	ton		—45.00
Gambir, spot	lb.	.08	— .10
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Kurpahs	lb.		—
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Madras	lb.	.90	— .95
Synthetic (J)	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Indigotine	lb.		— 2.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.01¾	— .02
True	lb.	.04	— .04½
Logwood, stick	ton	22.00	—30.00
Roots	ton	18.00	—20.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.18	— .20
French	lb.		—
Myrobalans	lb.	.30	— .35
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.18	— .30
Chinese	lb.	.17	— .25
Persian Berries	lb.		—
Quercitron	ton	25.00	—30.00
Salts of Tartar	lb.	.12	— .15
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.07½	— .10
75-85 p. c.	lb.	.11	— .12
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p.c. Tannic Acid	ton	65.00	—70.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Aleppy	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Pubna	lb.	.05	— .05¼
China	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.05	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.40	— .42

Business Outlook

Sinking of Arabic Causes Uneasiness in Financial Circles and Bankers Leave Off with Discussion of Large Loan by Allies

When word of the destruction of the Arabic by a German submarine was received last Thursday the financial world was seized with a spasm of alarm, stocks, especially the "war shares" declined with violence, and the dislocated international exchange situation was for the time being crowded into the background. Bankers who were engaged in the discussion of plans by which Great Britain might finance purchases of war supplies through the medium of a large loan in this country, thus restoring sterling exchange to somewhere near its normal level, left off with these deliberations to wait such developments as may arise having a bearing on diplomatic relations between this country and Germany.

They intimated by their action that it were folly to talk about floating any large loan for the Allies until the excitement caused by the Arabic episode had subsided. And meantime liquidation of stocks bought on war order prospects is likely to continue, but this feature need not give serious cause for regret as deflation of values at this time will tend to lessen the severity of the crash which in conservative quarters is confidently expected to mark the culmination of the speculative boom in war stocks.

Business Optimism Tempered

Optimism over the business outlook, based on large grain crops and the abundance of money, naturally enough has been tempered by anxiety over what might happen in consequence of Germany's attitude in regard to the sinking of the Arabic. The demoralization of exchange rates, also much uncertainty in export circles and the controversies between capital and labor in many of the leading industrial centers tend to engender a feeling of uneasiness. New buying in the steel trade is relatively light, but the mills are well filled with actual shipping orders, being in many instances behind on deliveries and prices show an advancing tendency. In the mercantile trade advices are not wholly favorable, but buyers have visited the principal markets in large numbers and confidence in an active fall and winter trade is becoming more general.

Banks in Strong Position

Comptroller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, in his analysis of the reports of national banks, declares that the latter in conjunction with the twelve Federal Reserve Banks have at this time an unemployed loaning capacity sufficient to enable them, if need be, to carry for our own people at market value the entire cotton crop and half if not the whole of the wheat crop and tobacco crop, which it is not of course conceivable that they will be asked to do, and also finance until the purchasers can pay in gold or its equivalent, a thousand million dollars or so of exports of foodstuffs or manufactured products to be shipped to the rest of the world.

As a basis for such loans, it is stated that the banks, on June 23 last, had much the largest actual reserves ever held at any one time in the history of the country.

Mr. Williams says: "It is far better for the banks to employ their surplus funds in making loans on staple commodities where they can relieve congestion or promote legitimate commercial transactions, rather than permit these funds to be used for the inflation of the stock markets where speculation in securities has already reached a point which invites caution."

He might have added that the banks should also exercise due caution in supporting speculation in cotton, wheat and other commodities, based on uneconomic principles, such as it will be recalled found expression last year in the proposal to hold cotton off the market for better prices, leaving the banks to shoulder the whole burden of financing the crop.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has announced that in view of the action of Great Britain in putting cotton on the contraband list, the United States Government would deposit $30,000,000 in gold in the Federal Reserve Banks of the South to rediscount loans on cotton.

It is expected a protest will be sent to Great Britain against declaring cotton contraband.

$20,000,000 Loan to France

Arrangements have been completed whereby a "commercial credit" of $20,000,000 will be extended to France by bankers in this country. The private banking house of Brown Brothers & Co., who carried on the negotiations with financial representatives of the French Government, issued a statement last Tuesday in which emphasis was laid on the assertion that the purpose of the credit is to enable American exporters to be paid in dollars in the United States, eliminating any risk of exchange, and thus facilitating our exports. The statement added that:

"It will also enable French buyers of American merchandise and other commodities who have found it difficult, owing to extraordinary conditions now prevailing, to obtain exchange with which to settle their accounts with American merchants.

"The credit is for a period of one year, and is to be availed of by drafts at ninety days' sight. Care has been taken to comply with the requirements of our banking laws relating to commercial acceptances. In addition to the responsibility of the French by the guarantee of the Bank of France of payment at maturity in gold if necessary, collateral is also deposited in New York as additional protection of the credit.

"As the drafts come forward and are discounted in the open market an opportunity will be offered for the first time to American institutions and investors of buying commercial paper drawn by firms and institutions of the highest character in Europe on corresponding strong firms and institutions in this country, which should discount at the finest rates. The appearance of such paper should go far toward creating a genuine open discount market, without which the country cannot expect to continue to play its part in the financing of our foreign trade."

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY DENIES MAKING BIG PROFITS ON WAR ORDERS

Following a strike of six hundred men at its Edgewater, N. J., plant, the General Chemical Company posted a notice on the gate at the main entrance stating that:

"The newspaper reports regarding large profits of this concern by the shipments of acids abroad are untrue.

"This company has not shipped from any of its works any acids or munitions of war of any description to any of the countries of Europe.

"All the acids we are now making are consumed in this country, and are being sold to customers on contract prices, mostly made before the war broke out. The only acid shipped abroad is acetic acid, which business we had before the war. Acetic acid is not used in the manufacture of explosives."

It would appear from this that the men struck because they thought the Company was making large profits on "war orders" and could afford to grant demands for higher wages and shorter hours.

CHECK ON PATENT MEDICINES

Before patent medicine inventors and proprietors can register their goods in New York City it will be necessary for them to give the Health Department a sample of the product, its name, the form in which marketed, the names of ingredients not physiologically inactive, and copies of the advertisements and labels which go with it, according to a resolution passed by the Department on Tuesday. The certificate of the Health Department must not be used as an indorsement of the medicine.

Attorneys for drug concerns vigorously opposed the resolution when it was proposed eight months ago. The Board of Health requested that briefs be filed, but no further action was taken by the firms.

This resolution provides that a sample of the preparations in the form in which it is to be sold, including the package, wrapper, label, box, bottle, container and all advertising matter and statements, shall be submitted with the application for a certificate of registration. Subsequent changes must also be filed and approved before use. The director of the bureau of food and drugs and the sanitary superintendent must approve the applications before the department issues the certificate.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.03	— .04
Camwood	lb.	.08	— .09
Fustic	lb.	.02	— .02½
Hypernic	lb.	.03	— .04
Logwood	lb.	.02	— .02½
Red Saunders	lb.	.04	— .06

OILS

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	lb.	.45	— .48
Domestic, prime	lb.	.42	— .45
Cod Liver, Newf'l'd	bbl.	65.00	—70.00
Norwegian	bbl.	75.00	—80.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
English	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
French	lb.		—
German	lb.		—
Neutral	lb.	.09	— .13
Herring	gal.	Nominal	
Horse	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.86	— .88
Off Prime	gal.	.65	— .67
Extra No. 1	gal.	.61	— .63
No. 1	gal.	.54	— .56
No. 2	gal.	.52	— .53
Menhaden, Northr crude	gal.	.35	— .36
South, crude	gal.	.33	— .34
Brown, strained	gal.	.39	— .40
Light, strained	gal.	.40	— .41
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.42	— .43
White, bleached winter	gal.	.44	— .45
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.92	— .94
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.86	— .88
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.81	— .83
Prime	gal.	.62	— .65
Dark	gal.	.56	— .58
Cleo Oil	lb.	.08	— .12
Porpoise, body	gal.	.40	— .45
Jaw	bbl.	18.00	—20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.05¼	— 05.½
Saponified	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Seal, white	gal.	.54	— .56
Sod Oil	gal.		— .42
Sperm, bleached, winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	.70	— .71
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.68	— .69
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	.67	— .68
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.65	— .66
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.62	— .63
Prime	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.48	— .50
Bleached	gal.	.50	— .51
Extra bleached, winter	Ngal.	.52	— .53

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.10½	— .11
Cases	lb.	.11	— .11½
No. 3	lb.	.10	— .10½
China Wood Oil	gal.	.07	— .07½
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin	lb.	.10¼	— .11¼
Ceylon	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Copra	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Corn, refined	per 100 lbs.	6.15	— 6.20
Cottonseed, prime yel.	gal.	.41	— .45
Winter	gal.	.48	— .51
Summer, white	gal.	.46½	— .48
Crude, southest	gal.	Nominal	
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.		— .50
5 bbls. lots	gal.		— .51
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.		— .52
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.		.53
Mustard	gal.	.80	— .90
Olive, denatured	gal.	.85	— .90
Foots	gal.	.07¾	— .08¼
U.S.P.	gal.	1.75	— 2.25
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Commercial	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Prime red	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Palm, Kernel	lb.	.09¾	— .10½
Peanut Oil	gal.	.70	— 1.00
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.36	— .38
Yellow	gal.	.34	— .36
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Blown	gal.	.79	— .80
Refined	gal.	.75	— .76
Resin Oil, first rect.	gal.	.25	— .28
Second	gal.	.35	— .37
Third	gal.	.45	— .48
Fourth	gal.	.55	— .60
Sesame	gal.	.75	— .85
Soya Bean, English, bbls.	lb.	.06	— .06¼
China, bbls.	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Manchurian	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.30	— .31
Commercial	gal.	.20	— .22

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.12	— .13
29 gravity, 15 cold test.	gal.	.13	— .14
Summer	gal.	.12	— .13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	— .25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.17	— .18
Extra cold test	gal.	.25	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	— .16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.22	— .23
Neutral, filtered lemon	gal.	.33	— .34
Gravity	gal.	.17	— .18
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.22	— .24
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.13½	— .14½
Red Paraffin	gal.	.12	— .14
Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.17	— .18
No. 160	gal.	.16	— .17
No. 110	gal.	.15	— .16
No. 80	gal.	.13	— .14
Filtered	gal.	.20	— .22

MISCELLANEOUS

NAVAL STORES

Spirit Turpentine	gal.	.41	— .41½
Pitch	200 lbs.	3.00	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50 gals.	5.50	— 7.00
Rosin, N. Y. Grading	bbl.	3.70	— 7.20

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.22	— .23
V. S. O.	lb.	.22	— .23
Superior orange	lb.	.18	— .20
Bright orange	lb.	.16	— .17
T. N.	lb.	.14½	— .15
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.15	— .16
Button Lac	lb.	.26	— .27
Regular, bleached	lb.	.15	— .16
Bone dry	lb.	.18	— .19

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14	— .15
Concentrated	lb.	.17	— .19
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .40
Logwood, solid	lb.	.06	— .08
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
Gall	lb.	.13	— .15
Hemlock	lb.	.02¾	— .03½
Indigo	lb.	.06	— .10
Logwood, solid	lb.	.06	— .12
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.05	— .10
42 deg.	lb.	.04	— .06
Cryst	lb.	.10	— .15
Oak	lb.	.08	— .08½
Palmetto	lb.	.02¾	— .02½
Persian Berry	lb.	.12	— .14
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.07½	— .08¼
51 deg.	lb.	.03¾	— .04
42 deg.	lb.	.03¼	— .03
Quercitron	lb.	.03¾	— .04
Sumac	lb.	.03¼	— .06¼

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.18½	— .19
Batavia No. 2	lb.	.12	— .13
Chi..., cases	lb.	.08½	— .09
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.33	— .34
Cassia Buds	lb.	.12¾	— .14
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.26	— .28
Mombasa	lb.	.27	— .28
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.20	— .23
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.32	— .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.15½	— .16
Penang	lb.	.33	— .35
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.10	— .11
African	lb.	.07¼	— .08
Cochin	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Mace, Banda	lb.	.60	— .61
No. 2 Batavia	lb.	.45	— .46
Batavia	lb.	.45	— .46
Nutmegs	lb.	.14	— .18
Pepper, black	lb.	.11¼	— .14½
White	lb.	.19½	— .21
Pimento	lb.	.03½	— .03¾

COFFEES

Rio 7's	lb.	.07⅜	— .07¾
Santos 4's	lb.	.09¾	— .10¼
East India—Private growth	lb.	.25	— .26
Padang Int	lb.	.22	— .23
Timor	lb.	.19	— .21½
Kroe	lb.	.18	— .22
Mandheling	lb.	.26	— .27
Ankola	lb.	.24½	— .26
Mocha, large	lb.	.22	— .23
Shortberry	lb.	.26½	— .27
Java Liberian	lb.	Nominal	
Straits Liberian	lb.	.15	— .15½
Surinam Liberian	lb.	.16½	— .18
La Guaira	lb.	.08¾	— .09¼
Caracus, Washed	lb.	.12¾	— .13¼
Porto Cabello	lb.	.08¾	— .09¼
Washed	lb.	.11	— .14
Colombian	lb.	.10	— .16
Maracaibos	lb.	.09¼	— .15½
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	.09	— .09½
Washed	lb.	.11½	— .15½
Coatepec	lb.	.10	— .11
Washed	lb.	.11½	— .14½
Oaxaca	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Washed	lb.	.11½	— .14
Tapachula	lb.	.12	— .14
Tio & Sierra	lb.	.09	— .10
Huatusco	lb.	.09	— .10
Costa Rica, common	lb.	.06½	— .07¾
Fair to good	lb.	.11½	— .13
Prime to choice	lb.	.13	— .14
Nicaragua	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Washed	lb.	.10	— .12
Guatemala & Cuban, common	lb.	.07	— .08
Fair to good	lb.	.11½	— .13
Prime to choice	lb.	.13½	— 14.½
Jamaica, ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09
Good ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Washed	lb.	.11½	— .12½

TEAS

Foochow, common	lb.	.17	— .18
Superior	lb.	.18	— .19
Formosa, fair	lb.	.19	— .20
Good	lb.	.21	— .23
Superior	lb.	.23	— .24
Fine	lb.	.27	— .28
Finest	lb.	.32	— .34
Choice	lb.	.35	— .40
Choicest	lb.	.45	— .50
Country Green, gunpowder, Extra	lb.	.40	— .50
Imperials, firsts	lb.	.33	— .36
Seconds	lb.	.23	— .25
Young Hysons			
Extras	lb.	.30	— .40
Firsts	lb.	.23	— .30
Seconds	lb.	.18	— .25
Thirds	lb.	.17	— .18
Pingsuey, Pinhead	lb.	.32	— .40
Extras	lb.	.28	— .32
Firsts	lb.	.21	— .25
Seconds	lb.	.18	— .21
Thirds	lb.	.13	— .16
Imperial, firsts	lb.	.24	— .26
Seconds	lb.	.21	— .22
Thirds	lb.	.16	— .17
Japan, basket and pan fired, Common	lb.	.20	— .22
Medium	lb.	.24	— .25
Good	lb.	.26	— .27
Fine	lb.	.28	— .29
Finest	lb.	.30	— .31
Choice	lb.	.32	— .33
Congou, common	lb.	.21	— .22
India, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.26	— .27
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.26	— .27
Pekoe	lb.	.28	— .29
Orange pekoe	lb.	.29	— .30
Java, Pekoe	lb.	.27	— .28
Orange pekoe	lb.	.30	— .31

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.16	— .17
Quayaquil	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Cuban	lb.	.14¼	— .14¾
Trinidad	lb.	.17	— .17½
Jamaica	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Maracaibo	lb.	.19	— .19½

REFINED SUGAR (Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar-buc'le	War-ner	Fed-eral
Powdered	5.75	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.60
XXXX, powdered	5.80	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.65
Confectioners' A	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.50	....
Standard gran.	5.65	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.50
Fine gran.	5.65	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.50
2-lb. bags fine gr.	5.95	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.80
5-lb. bags fine gr.	5.85	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.70
10-lb. bags fine gr.	5.80	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.65
25-lb. bags fine gr.	5.70	5.65	5.70	5.65	5.60

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Blackstrap	gal.	.10½	— .11½
Prime	gal.	.35	— .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.10	— .14
Medium	lb.	.15	— .17
Fancy	lb.	.25	— .26
Honey—			
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	Nominal	
Clover No. 1	lb.	Nominal	
Extracted	lb.	Nominal	
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	Nominal	
Maple Sugar and Syrups—			
Syrup	gal.	.85	— 1.00
Sugar	lb.	11½	— .13

The Jobbing Trade

High Prices and Increasing Scarcity of Many Articles Tend to Curtail Purchases by Druggists—Export Trade Shows Increase—Sundries More Active

While in volume the demand for drugs and chemicals from the wholesale and retail trade is probably not as large as usual at this season of the year, jobbers are finding it increasingly difficult to supply their customers' wants, as stocks of a good many pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations have become exhausted or nearly so and cannot be replenished.

The scarcity of various salicylates, bromides, iodides and coal tar derivatives is daily becoming more acute and orders for many of these goods can be filled only in limited quantities, if at all.

Druggists Curtail Purchases

On account of the high prices and the susceptibility of the market to quick changes, druggists generally are buying in smaller quantities than they probably have ever before been in the habit of doing. This necessitates purchases being repeated with greater frequency so the trade seemingly is more active than would be the case if the same amount of buying was done at less frequent intervals.

Export Business Developing

Concerns doing an export business, aside from "war orders," report a steady increase in sales, indicating that other countries which heretofore have depended largely on Germany for the bulk of their drug supplies are now buying in the United States.

The trade with South and Central American countries especially has been developing in a way to give encouragement to those jobbing concerns which are making an intelligent effort to establish permanent markets for "made in U. S." pharmaceuticals among our Latin-American neighbors.

Drug Sundries Moving Well

The demand for drug sundries gives promise of increasing activity and the majority of dealers are looking forward to a good volume of trade this fall. At the present time the volume of business coming forward makes a better showing than it did a year ago when the unsettled conditions due to the war were tending to restrict purchases. With the banks throughout the country in strong position to finance the cotton and grain crops and business generally feeling the stimulus imparted by the placing of huge orders for war supplies, druggists are finding greater opportunity to push the merchandising end of their business and jobbers say advices from their salesmen breathe a spirit of growing confidence.

IMPORTED GOODS MUST BEAR PROPER MARKINGS

Collector Malone, of the Customs Department of the Port of New York, recently received a letter from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department Peters, at Washington, instructing him to enforce sub-section 1, paragraph F, of section 4 of the tariff act of 1913, which provides for the labeling of merchandise "capable of being so marked without injury to the article or fabric with the name of the country of its origin."

It was recently brought to the attention of the department that a great many goods were coming into this country without the proper markings. In many lines, such as dress goods, hats, underwear and articles of luxury it is an advantage to have the foreign label on, but, on the other hand, there are many articles which sell better if they can be brought into this country and passed off as American goods.

The reports reaching the treasury department call attention especially to the way in which German enamel ware has been brought into the country unmarked. It is said that this is being done by the Germans so that the goods may find a more ready sale in neutral and warring countries and so that they may be sent to the United States and re-shipped to Canada and other ports as American goods.

No great amount of goods has been brought into the country as yet in violation of the law, but it is well known that vast quantities are stored on the docks at Rotterdam waiting the lifting of the embargo by the British or for the end of the war. In his letter to Collector Malone, Mr. Peters points out that such goods as come packed in boxes of six or more in the box are not required to be marked individually, but it is sufficient if the box or case is properly marked. The collectors are instructed to put the enforcement into effect in ninety days.

RESTRICTIONS ON PATENT MEDICINES IN GUATEMALA

Notice has been given that beginning September 25, 1915, the provisions of Decree No. 621 of 1902 concerning the sale of patent medicines in Guatemala will be strictly enforced. This decree provides that no pharmaceutical preparation of unknown composition shall be sold until after it has been examined and approved by the Managing Board of the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy (Junta Directiva de la Faculdad). A list of remedies of secret composition the importation of which is authorized will be kept by the customhouses and all others excluded. Another article of the original decree provides for the confiscation of drugs and medicines imported by others than those conducting legally recognized pharmacies or similar establishments.

PERSONAL

Charles L. Huisking returned to his office last week from a two weeks' vacation spent in the Adirondacks. Asked if he found conditions in the drug trade any different from what they were before he went away, Mr. Huisking said: "The market if anything is firmer. There has been no accumulation of stocks despite the falling off in the domestic demand this month, and the question of supplies is becoming more serious than ever. Exporters are taking all they can get their hands on."

CHICAGO FEELS ASPIRIN SHORTAGE

Wholesale druggists of Chicago, fearing a shortage of aspirin are husbanding their supplies, according to the Chicago Herald. Orders are being filled only in reduced quantities. A drug firm which ordered 250 ounces recently received only 100 ounces with the promise of delivery of the remainder within ten days.

Obituary

JOHN ROEMER

John Roemer of White Plains, N. Y., president of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and a former president of the Westchester Co. Ph. A., died August 20 in the White Plains Hospital, where he was operated on for kidney trouble. He was 48 years of age, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, and had served the city of White Plains as water commissioner for a number of years. He was well known to pharmacists throughout the State, particularly for his activity in propaganda work for promoting the extension and use by physicians of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations. A wife and two children survive.

PAUL EHRLICH

Newspaper despatches from Berlin, Germany, report the death in that city on August 20 of Dr. Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan, known also as "606," and noted for his researches in pathology and chemiotherapy. The cause of death was attributed to heart disease. He was 61 years of age.

Dr. Ehrlich was born in Strehlen, Germany, on March 14, 1854, and received his education at the universities of Breslau, Strassburg, Freiburg and Leipsic. At the time of his death he was chief of the German Government's Institute at Frankfort, and was noted as one of the most celebrated pathologists in the world, his discovery of salvarsan in 1910 being hailed as one of the most important ever made in the realm of medicine. In 1912 he announced the discovery of "nigrosin," which he believed would prove a cure for cancer. Last year he had begun experiments with a remedy for sleeping sickness. He went about his researches with perfect order and method, and devoted extraordinary patience and industry to all of his investigations. He was the recipient of a number of decorations and honorary degrees from noted scientific institutions.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select white	lb.	.45	— .50
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.36	— .40
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Sorts	lb.	.22	— .28
Sorts, sifted	lb.	.28	— .30
Acetanilid	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med	lb.	.40	— .43
Technical	lb.	.37	— .42
Acetphenetidine, U. S. P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.10	— .12
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.12	— .15
C. P., Glacial, 99½%	lb.	.22	— .28
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.20	— .25
From Toluol	lb.	3.40	— 4.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .16
Impalp	lb.	.20	— .28
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.		— 1.40
Cacodylic	oz.		— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.		— 4.55
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
10 and 15-lb. can	lb.	1.62	— 1.72
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Crude, 10-95 p. c.	gal.	.40	— .90
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.08	— .10
1-lb.			— .70
C. P.	oz.		— .32
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.28	— .30
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.	oz.	.20	— .26
Natural, 1-oz. v.	oz.		— .25
Citric, cryst., (kegs)	lb.	.57½	— .58½
	lb.	.62	— .66
Granulated	lb.	.62	— .66
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
	oz.		— .19
Gallic	oz.	.10	— .12
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.22	— .30
Hippuric	oz.		—
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150	oz.	.35	— .40
Sealed Tube	oz.	.50	— .52
Hydrobrom. conc., v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Dil., U. S. P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.05	— .09
	lb.		— .30
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
52 p. c., ceres. bt.	lb.		— .70
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	oz.		— .12
U. S. P., 10 p. c.	oz.	.06	— .10
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .14
	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Dilute	oz.	.05	— .07
Molybdic, C. P.	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Muriatic, com. 20°, (Carboys 120 lbs. 2½c)	lb.	.05	— .07
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.		— .25
Oleic, purified	lb.		— .25
Oxalic	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .50
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.14	— .18
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p. c.	lb.	.35	— .40
Syrup, 85 per cent.	lb.	.40	— .45
Glacial sticks	lb.	.75	— .80
Picric	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Pyrogalic, ¼, ½ and 1 lb. cans	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
1 oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .24
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.18	— .22
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Bulk	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
From Gaultheria, oz. v.		.30	— .35
Sulphuric, aromatic	lb.		— .50
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.		— .02
Less	lb.	.05	— .06
C. P.	lb.	.13	— .16
Sulphurous, U. S. P., so'n	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Medicinal	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Tartaric, cryst.	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.51	— .56
Trichloracetic	oz.	.20	— .22
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.18	— .22
Acoin	oz.		— 3.50
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1lb. b.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Leaves, German	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .29
Root, English	lb.		— 1.00
Powdered	lb.		— 1.15
Root, German	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.31	— .36
Aconitine, Amorp, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.		— 1.75
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 1.00
Cryst. 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .60
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Hydrous	lb.	1.40	— 1.80
(See also Lanoline)			
Agar Agar	lb.	.48	— .70
Agaricin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	4.50	— 5.00
Cologne, Sp., 95%, U. S. P., bbls.	gal.	2.60	— 2.70
Less	gal.	2.80	— 2.90
Com. 95%, U. S. P., bls., gal.		2.57	— 2.58
Less	gal.	2.75	— 2.85
Denatured, bls. & ½ bls.	gal.	.40	— .45
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	agl.	.50	— .65
Alkanet Root	lb.	.32	— .37
Allspice, clean	lb.	.11	— .15
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	43	— .53
Sweet, Jordan	lb.	45	— .55
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Curacoa, gourds	lb.	.23	— .25
Socotrine, True	lb.	.32	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .46
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.08	— .10
Althea Root, Cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Dried, 1 lb. cartons	lb.		— .14
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.05½	— .12
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.06½	— .14
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .85
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.10	— .12
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.07	— .08
Cryst. C. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Purified	lb.	.20	— .22
Ambergris, gray	dr.	4.00	— 6.00
Ammonia Water, 18 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.09	— .15
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.		— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .14
Benzoate	oz.	.20	— .24
From true Benzoic A.	oz.	.26	— .30
Bromide, 1lb. bottles	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.12	— .15
Resubl. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.85)	oz.	.15	— .18
Iodide	lb.	4.70	— 5.25
Molybdate	oz.	.32	— .40
Muriate	lb.	.14	— .17
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.08¼	— .14
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .23
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .23
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.50	— .60
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sulphate	lb.	.06	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.25	— .28
Valerate	oz.	.21	— .25
Amyl Acetate	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.26	— .36
Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Anise Seed	lb.	.18	— .20
Star	lb.	.28	— .31
Angostura Bark	lb.	.40	— .45
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Antimony Needle	lb.	.36	— .44
Antipyrine	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.		— 2.25
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.10	— 2.25
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Aristol, Bayer	oz.		— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.29	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .38
Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	— .10
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.		—
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's, ¼ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.20	— .27
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.08	— .17
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.18	— .27
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.25	— .30
Asafetida, good, fair	lb.	.50	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Aspirin	oz.		— .58
25 oz. lots	oz.		— .53
Atropine, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	26.00	—27.25
Sulphate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	25.00	—26.20
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.35	— .40
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.		— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Oregon	lb.	.14	— .17
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.60
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.28	— .30
C. P.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C. P., crys.	lb.		— .25
Chloride, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.15	— .18
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.45	— .55
C. P., 1 lb. bots.	lb.		— 1.00
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.37	— .40
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Basswood Bark, Pressed	lb.		— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	15	— .19
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	1.65	— 1.70
Less	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.35	— .40
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Para	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Surinam	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Short	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Cuts	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Bourbon	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
So. American	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Tahita	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot., 1b			—
German	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Root, German	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sumatra	lb.	.43	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .60
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.		—
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 1.90
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Bismuth. Betanaph. (Orphol)	oz.		— .80
Bromide	oz.		— .20
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	3.95	— 4.55
Salicylate, 65 p. c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
40 p. c.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Sub-benzoate	lb.	3.30	— 3.60
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.35	— 3.60
Subgallate	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Subiodide	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Subnitrate	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tannate	oz.	.27	— .30
Valerate	oz.	.34	— .38
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.20	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.88	— .92
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.02
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.36	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.60	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops.	lb.		— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.08½	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.09	— .12
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Short	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.22	— .26
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.22	— .28
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.20	— .24
Seed	lb.		— .28
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.36	— .40
Baker's A and white	lb.	.40	— .45
Dutch	lb.	.36	— .40
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.		— .50
Maillard's	lb.	.36	— .44
Caffeine, pure	lb.	9.00	—10.00
	oz.	.60	— .70
Benzoate	oz.	.60	— .75
Bromide	oz.	.50	— .60
Citrated	lb.	5.20	— 5.40

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Caffeine, H'd'brm., gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor. (true salt)	oz.	.50	— .60
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	.65	— .70
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.24	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .32
White, peeled and split	lb.	.60	— .70
Calcium Benzoate	oz.		— .19
Bromide	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Chloride crude	lb.	.08	— .10
Fused	lb.	.55	— .75
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .15
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.15	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Lactate	oz.	.10	— .12
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Permanganate	oz.	.25	— .30
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.19	— .40
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.10	— .13
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.55	— .75
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.45	— .55
¼ lb. squares	lb.	.47	— .52
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Japanese	lb.	.45	— .55
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.		—
Smyrna	lb.	.09	— .10
So. American	lb.	.08	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	3.85	— 4.20
Powdered	lb.	4.00	— 4.30
Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Capsicum	lb.	.36	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .46
Caraway	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.16	— .20
Tetrachloride	lb.	.24	— .27
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Decorticated	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.35	— .42
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	.18	— .20
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.22	— .26
Cassia, China	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Fistula	lb.	.13	— .18
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .65
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.16	— .18
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Celery Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.18	— .20
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.40	— .50
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.65	— .75
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.40	— .46
Chicle	lb.	.70	— .75
Chinoidine	oz.	.11	— .12
Chinolin, pure	oz.		— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.25	— .30
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Chloroform	lb.	.40	— .45
Chrysarobin	oz.	26.	— .28
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.28	.32
Red	lb.	.36	— .38
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.38	— .44
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	oz.		— .35
Sulphate	oz.	.28	— .35
Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Salicylate	oz.	.18	— .20
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered, pure	lb.	.24	— .31
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	4.50	— 4.75
Hydrochlor., crys., ozs.	oz.	4.20	— 4.45
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	4.45	— 4.60
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.)	oz.	.80	— 1.00
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .95
Codeine	oz.	7.25	— 7.50
Phosphate	oz.	6.75	— 7.25
Sulphate	oz.	7.00	— 7.50
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicum Root	lb.	.30	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .41
Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Flexible	lb.	.55	— .60
Colocynth, select	lb.	40	— .45
Pulp	lb.	.65	— .80
Colombo Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Coltsfoot Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.40	— .45
Conium Leaves	lb.	.18	— .22
Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.45	— .50
Para	lb.	.43	— .47
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.		— .50
Ammoniated	lb.		— .50
Carbonate	lb.	.24	— .32
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .46
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.42	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	12	— .15
Barrels	lb.	.08	— .08½
Powdered	lb.	.13	— .16
Copperas	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.12
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .21
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Cotoin, true, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.		—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Cramp Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Coumarin	oz.	.58	— .65
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powd.	lb.	.38	— .46
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Carbonate	oz.	.25	— .35
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.35	— .38
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.62	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Cudbear	lb.	.30	— .40
Culver's Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .24
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Root	lb.	.33	— .35
Cut	lb.	.35	— .38
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.07	— .14
White	lb.	.09	— .15
Digitalin, eighths	oz.		—10.75
15 gr. vials	ea.	.50	— .55
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .41
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.25	— 2.60
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.40	— .70
Extra	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.60
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Duotol	oz.		— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Elaterium	oz.	.70	— .75
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elecampane Root	lb.	.16	— .22
Ground	lb.	.18	— .24
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .32
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ether, Acetic	lb.		— .50
Chloric, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .60
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.		— .32
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.29	— .36
Valerianic	oz.	.25	— .30
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.		— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.08	— .10
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.34	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Euquinine	oz.		— 1.40
Exalgine	oz.		— 1.40
Fennel Seed	lb.	.20	— .50
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	8.75	— 9.00
Less	lb.	.06½	— .08
Ground	lb.	.05	— .08
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.06	— .08
Ground	lb.	.07	— .09
Formaldehyde	lb.	.14	— .26
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.80	— .95
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	.75	— .85
Silver	lb.	.65	— .75
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.		— 5.00
Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.		—
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Gentian Root	lb.	.14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .23
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.12	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .18
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.22	— .24
Ground	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .31
Ginseng	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.25	— .26
in cans	lb.	.26	— .27
Less	lb.	.32	— .35
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	4.60	— 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.85	— 5.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .51
Grindelia Robusta Herb.	lb.	.22	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.40	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .65
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Carbonate	oz.	.35	— .47
Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol)	oz.		— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.		— 1.34
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips.	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.		— .32
Hemlock Bark, crushed	oz.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.06½	— .09½
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	.28	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .46
Seed	lb.		— .35
Henna Leaves	lb.	.22	— .32
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .37
Hexamethylenamine	ib.	.85	— 1.10
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.		— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.41	— .50
Hydrobromide	gr.	.22	— .33
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .45
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .45
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .15
Hops, select (1914)	lb.	.36	— .43
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.39	— .45
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochinon	lb.	5.25	— 5.75
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.20	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.		—
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.20	— .29
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.		— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .18
Iceland Moss	lb.	.14	— .16
Ichthyol	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.		—
Manila	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Insect Powder	lb.	.50	— .60
Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n	lb.	.65	— .75
Iodine Bromide	oz.		— .45
Resublimed	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
Deodorized	oz.	.60	— .64
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Rio	lb.	nominal	
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.		— .60

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Bromide	oz.		— .10
Benzoate	oz.		— .18
Iron Chloride, crst., U. S.	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.75	— .83
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p. c. Q.) Scales	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Quin, & Strychnine	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .37
Syrup	lb.	.36	— .42
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.08	— .12
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.68	— .73
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.75	— .86
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb (Vallet's M.)	lb.		— .30
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.	lb.	.75	— .83
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.48	— .58
Salicylate	oz.	.11	— .15
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.20	— .27
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.40
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.70	— .80
and Potass., Scales	lb.	.70	— .80
Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P.	lb.		— .20
Valerate	oz.	.25	— .30
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.25	— .35
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32
Juniper Berries	lb.	.08	— .10
Kamala	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Purified	lb.		—
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Kino	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Kola Nuts, sml. and lge.	lb.	.17	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Kousso, powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.47	— .55
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.		—
Anhydrous	lb.		—
"Leibreich"	lb.		—
Anhydrous	lb.		—
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.		— 1.30
Anhydrous	lb.		— 1.80
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.42	— .48
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .56
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.28	— .32
Extra	lb.	.36	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	.40	— .45
Lead Acetate (Sugar)	lb.	.20	— .25
Chloride	lb.	.65	— .75
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	.20	— .38
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.12	— .15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Licorice, Corig	lb.	.35	— .40
Mass	lb.	.34	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.24	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.19	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .24
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Assort, 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.10	— .12
Lithium, Acetate	oz.		— .22
Bitartrate	oz.		— .22
Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.40
Carbonate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.35	— .40
Salicylate	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Seed, clean	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Lycopodium	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Mace, whole	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.		— .20
Calcined	lb.	.50	— .62
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.14	— .24
2 ozs.	lb.	.16	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.30	— .32
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.32	— .40
Magnesium Metal, Ribbon	oz.		— .75
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.05	— .07
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.14	— .16
Dried	lb.	.12	— .20
Malva Flowers, large	lb.		—
Blue, small	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Mandrake Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .28
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	.18	— .23
Carbonate, crys., med.	oz.	.08	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.30	— .45
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Lactate	oz.	.22	— .25
Oxide, black, powd.	lb.	.15	— .20
Manna, flake, large	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Small	lb.	.50	— .56
Marjoram Leaves, Ger.	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic	lb.	.70	— .80
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .45
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Mercury	lb.	1.48	— 1.55
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.44	— 1.64
Powdered	lb.	1.39	— 1.59
Bisulphate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Chloride, mild (Cal'l)	lb.	1.52	— 1.67
Iodide, green, Proto	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Red (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Oxide, Red (Red. Pre.)	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Yellow	oz.	.13	— .16
Salicylate	oz.	.27	— .30
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	1.25	— 1.80
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	.84	— .94
Millet Seed	lb.	.06	— .13
German	lb.		—
Morphine, Acet., ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	5.70	— 5.85
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.10	— 6.35
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	5.85	— 6.00
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	5.70	— 5.85
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	5.45	— 5.60
⅛ oz. vial	oz	5.70	— 5.85
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	5.85	— 6.10
Mullein Flow., 1 lb. cans	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Musk Root	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 2.10
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.13	— .15
Ground	lb.	.17	— .19
White	lb.	.15	— .18
Ground	lb.	.28	— .35
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.28	— .35
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.19	— .22
Nickel and Ammon, Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sulphate	lb.		— .26
Nutgalls	lb.	.30	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .42
Nutmegs	lb.	.22	— .26
Extra large	80 to lb.	.25	— .30
Nux Vomica	lb.	.12	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Without Acid	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Sweet, pure	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	.23	— .27
Rectified	lb.	.37	— .42
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	.85	— 1.15
Bergamot	lb.	3.60	— 3.70
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Cade	lb.	.25	— .30
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Camphor	lb.	.20	— .26
Caraway	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Cassia	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Castor, American	lb.	.12½	— .16
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Wood	lb.	.26	— .32
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	.80	— .90
Citronella	lb.	.55	— 1.45
Cloves	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Coconut, Cochin	lb.	.22	— .25
Ceylon	lb.	.18	— .23
Copra	lb.	.18	— .23
Cod Liver, Newf'land	gal.	2.50	— 2.75
Norwegian	gal.	2.75	— 2.90
Bbls.	ea.	80.00	—85.00
Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
½ bbls.	ea.		—45.00
Coriander	oz.	.60	— .68
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	.78	— .83
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.75	— .85
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Turkish	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	2.60	— 2.75
Gold Medal Tilly, large, gross			—
Regular	gross		—
Capsules	gross		—27.00
Sylvester's	doz.		— 3.00
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Juniper Berries	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Wood	lb.	.40	— .45
Lard	gal.	.85	— 1.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.		—
Flowers	lb.	4.50	— 5.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Linseed, boiled	gal.	.56	— .65
Raw	gal.	.55	— .64
Lemon	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Distilled	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Expressed	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	5.00	— 5.40
Essential	oz.	.50	— .60
Expressed	gal.	.90	— 1.10
Mirbane	lb.	.42	— .48
Neatsfoot	gal.	.75	— 1.15
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petals, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal. and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.40	— 1.65
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Sweet	lb.	2.00	— 2.40
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.20	— .25
Kernel	lb.	.25	— .30
Paraffin	gal.	.40	— .50
Light	gal.		—
Russian	gal.		—
Patchouli	oz.	45	— .60
Peach Kernels	lb.	.50	— .60
Peanut	gal.	1.00	— 1.20
Pennyroyal	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.	lb.		— 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Western	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Pimenta	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Pine Needles	lb.	.75	— 1.75
Poppy, true	lb.	.20	— .25
Rape Seed	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	9.50	—10.50
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.35	— .70
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	.70	— .75
Sandalwood, English	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .90
Savin	lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Spearmint, pure	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Sperm, winter, blchd.	gal.	.85	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Tar, U. S. P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
White	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Synthetic	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
W'mwood, Amer., good	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Ointment, Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
1/3 Mercury	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Opium (Natural)	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Granulated	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
U. S. P., powdered	lb.	8.50	— 8.90
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacoa	lb.	.10	— .15
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.20	— .25
Select Finger	lb.	.90	— 2.00
Verona	lb.	.25	— .30
Paraffin	lb.	.10	— .12
Paraform	oz.	.10	— .14
Paralydehyde	lb.	2.00	— 2.25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Parsley Seed	lb.	.31	— .36
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .40
Pellitory Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Paris Green	lb.	.18	— .22
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift.	lb.	.17	— .21
White	lb.	.26	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .30
Petrolatum, U. S. P., white.	lb.		— .15
Phenacetin, Bayer (lb. 8.00).	oz.		— .66
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.05	— .07
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.05	— .07
Hydrochloride	gr.	.03	— .06
Nitrate	gr.	.03	— .06
Pink Root, true	lb.	.65	— .70
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .65
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.09	— .13
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	1.50	— 2.25
True, dentist's sifted	bbl.		— 2.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.30	— .35
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.45	— .55
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.18	— .20
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	.12	— .18
White, sticks	lb.	.55	— .70
Potassium Acetate	lb.	.45	— .50
Benzoate	oz.	.15	— .22
Bichromate	lb.	.30	— .35
Bicarbonate	lb.	.35	— .40
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .32
C. P.	lb.		— .40
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tartar), pure, powd.	lb.	.37	— .45
Bromide	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	.20	— .25
C. P.		.40	— .45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	.32	— .37
Chlorate	lb.	.37	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Purified and gran.	lb.	.50	— .55
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.25	— .30
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.15	— .25
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
C. P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Permanganate	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Pure, powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Yellow	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Salicylate	oz.	.15	— .21
Sulphate, powdered	lb.	.20	— .32
C. P.	lb.	.32	— .50
Sulphide	lb.	.37	— .42
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	.75	— .90
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .25
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	20	— .25
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.08	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .25
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulph	oz.	.50	— .65
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	.68	— .72
Acetate	oz.	.70	— .72
Bimuriate	oz.	.67	— .69
Bisulphate	oz.	.36	— .42
Carbolate	oz.	.82	— .84
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.62	— .65
Lactate	oz.	.68	— .72
Salicylate	oz.	.61	— .72
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.34	— .36
5 oz. tins	oz.	.37	— .42
1 oz. vials	oz.	.45	— .48
Tannate	oz.	.37	— .40
Valerate	oz.	.65	— .67
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Red Saunders	lb.		— .10
Resin, common	lb.	.04	— .06
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.			
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .16
Resorcin, pure white	lb.	2.75	— 3.75
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.44	— .80
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .80
Rhubarb—			
Powdered, extra tins.	lb.	.75	— .90
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.28½	— .35
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.		—
Red	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.25	— 2.50
Sabadilla Seed	lb.	.30	— .34
Saccharin	lb.	8.40	— 8.65
Saffron Amer. (Saffflower)	lb.	.80	— .85
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Safrol	lb.	.38	— .42
Sage, Leaves, Italian	lb.	.38	— .40
Domestic	lb.	.42	— .45
St. John's Bread	lb.	.10	— .12
Salicin	lb.	4.65	— 5.25
Salol	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.32	— .36
Santonin	oz.	3.75	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut.	lb.	.55	— .60
Mexican, cut	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	26	— .30
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .28
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.00	— 3.30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senega Root	lb.	.47	— .56
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.23	— .30
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.45	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Tinnevelly, select	lb.	.32	— .36
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root).	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.62	— .68
Cyanide	oz.	1.00	— 1.04
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.38	— .44
Fused Cones	oz.	.43	— .45
Stick (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.44	— .48
Oxide	oz.	1.00	— 1.05
Simaruba, Bark or Root.	lb.	.24	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.40	— .60
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	14	— .16
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.16	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.15	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Soda Ash	lb.	.03	— .05
Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.25	— .30
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.15	— .30
Arsenate	lb.	.20	— .55
Arsenite, pure	lb.		— .60
Benzoate	lb.	3.10	— 3.40
From True Benzoic A.	lb.		—
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P., powdered	lb.	.10	— .14
Bichromate	lb.	.20	— .25
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbon. (Sal Soda), 100 lbs.		1.00	— 1.50
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.12	— .18
Dried, purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.22	— .32
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Cinnamate	oz.	.28	— .32
Citrate	lb.	.70	— .78
Glycerophosphate, 75 p. c.	oz.	.16	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.42)	lb.	4.40	— 4.65
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure, granulated	lb.	.08	— .12
Recrystallized	lb.	.11	— .13
Dried	lb.	.22	— .24
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Sulphate (Sal Glauber)	lb.	.03	— .04
Pure cryst.	lb.	08	— .10
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphocarb (S'phophen) and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
	lb.	.23½	— .27
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.54	— .69
Spirit Ammonia—			
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.		— 1.75
Nitre, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .52
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.44	— .55
Squawvine Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Squill Root, white	lb.	.12	— .14
Stillingia Root	lb.	.17	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Stone Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Storax, liquid	lb.	.35	— .40
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.28	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .39
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.36	— .40
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.11	— .15
Bromide	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Iodide	oz.	.32	— .37
Lactate	oz.	12	— .16
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.22	— .30
Granular, C. P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Strophanthus, Seed, brown	lb.	.65	— .85
Green	lb.		—
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.		1.60	— 1.70
Alk. pow'd, 1-8ths oz. v.	oz.	1.15	— 1.25
Nitrate, 1-8ths oz. v.	oz.	1.55	— 1.65
Sulphate, 1-8ths oz. v.	oz.	1.15	— 1.25
Sugar of Milk, powd.	lb.	.20	— .24
1 lb. cartons	lb.	.22	— .26
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.		— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.		— .60
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	6.50	— 7.75
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	lb.	8.00	— 9.50
Sulphur, Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Flowers	lb.	.02¼	— .04
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.22	— .25
Roll	lb.	.02½	— .04
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.08½	— .18
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.80	— 3.00
Tar Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.		— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.60	— .68
Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car.	lb.	.45	— .50
Thymol	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra.	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.35
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.33	— .38
Venice	lb.	.62	— .68
Artificial	lb.	.16	— .20
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd. pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Wax Bay	lb.	.27	— .31
Bees, yellow	lb.	42	— .50
White	lb.	.45	— .65
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .55
Japan	lb.	.18	— .23
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.09	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .20
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.		— .18
White	lb.		— .25
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.10	— .12
Chloride, fused	lb.	.39	— .40
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .40
Medicinal	lb.		—
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .40
Hypophosphite	oz.	.25	— .30
Lactophosphate	oz.		—
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.35	—.45
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.45	— .60
Oxide, American U. S. P.	lb.	.16	— .22
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate	oz.	.45	— .60
Phosphide	oz.	.20	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.12	— .14
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from August 18 to August 24, 1915, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment.

ACIDS—
165 csks., General Bakelite Co., Glasgow.
25 csks. cresylic, W. H. St. John Co., Hull.
20 cks. tartaric, G. Lueders & Co., Genoa.
36 drs. cresylic, White Tar Co., Glasgow.

ALCOHOL—
20 drums, Lanman & Kemp, Havana.

AMMONIA—
102 pgs. muriate, Wing & Evans, Liverpool.

ARGOLS—
84 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Catania.
126 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Catania.
200 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Catania.
153 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Algiers.
366 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Lisbon.

BALSAMS—
1 cs., Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.
5 cs., Fearon, Brown & Co., Central America
27 cs., Silva, Bussenius & Co., Central America.
12 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Central America.
25 cs., Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Co., Ciudad Bolivar.

BARIUM—
80 drs. binoxide, National Aniline & Chem. Co., Hull.

BARKS—
11 bs., Cohen & Co., Nassau.
1,000 bgs. mangrove, J. P. Arango, Curacao.
1,000 pcs. mangrove, Jacob P. Aranjo, Curacao.
150 sks. dry, Frank De Mercado, Belize.

BEANS—
12 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
10 cs. vanilla, Dietlin & Co., Vera Cruz.
27 bbls. tonka, American Trading Co., Trinidad.
4 cs. tonka, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Ciudad Bolivar.
41 bgs. tonka, Trinidad Shipping & Trading Co., Ciudad Bolivar.

CASEIN—
3 cs., Thos. Leeming & Co., London.
267 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.

CHEMICAL PREP.—
14 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Bordeaux.
4 csks., Geigy-ter-Meer Co., Marseilles.
10 cs., Lehn & Fink, Marseilles.

COPRA—
85 scks., Swan & Finch Co., Belize.
84 sks., N. Naignhardt & Co., Belize.

CRYSTALS—
27 kegs cresol, Kountze Bros. & Co., Liverpool.

CUTCH—
300 bxs., Wissner & Stanton, Liverpool.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
90 cs., Stallman & Co., Marseilles.
80 cs., A. Mastelli, Genoa.

ESSENCES—
17 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles.
3 cs., Hartfield, Solari & Co., Genoa.
23 cs., R. S. M. Tustore, Catania.
1 cs., Schieffelin & Co., Hull.

EXTRACTS—
5 cs., H. Kohnstamm & Co., Havre.
1 cs. syrup, Davis & Lawrence, Puerta Cortez

FLOWERS—
2 cs. saffron, Standard Import. Co., Bordeaux.

GELATINE—
8 cs., Paul Puttmann, London.

GLYCERIN—
100 bbls., Marx Rawolle, Lisbon.

GUMS—
50 bdls. mastica, Moshachlany Bros., Piraeus.
444 bgs. chicle, Zusk & Daniel, Ciudad Bolivar.
10 cs. tragacanth, Gullab, Gulberkian & Co., London.
12 bs. myrrh, Thurston & Braidich, London.
7 bs. chicle, General Export & Com. Co., Vera Cruz.
31 bs. chicle, G. Shaumann & Co., Vera Cruz.
4 bs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz.
13 cs. aloes, American Trading Co., Curacao.
50 cs. aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
140 cs. aloes, American Trading Co., Curacao.

HERBS—
1 cs., G. Londrana, Naples.

JUICES—
1 cs. fruit, W. J. Bush & Co., London.

LEAVES—
77 bs., Old & Wallace, Marseilles.

LEECHES—
1 cs. bloodsuckers, R. C. Newton, Naples.
4 cs. bloodsuckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

LEES—
140 bgs. wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Catania.
50 bgs. wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.

MAGNESITE—
58 csks. calcined, R. F. Downing & Co., Glasgow.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
20 cs. medicine, J. Personeni, Naples.
2 cs. medicine, Dodge & Olcott Co., Naples.
12 pgs. drugs, A. Baldwin & Co., Havre.
13 pgs. drugs, A. Cook & Hos, Havre.
19 cs. medicine, E. Fougera & Co., London.
1 cs. medicine, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
1 cs., T. S. Todd & Co., Glasgow.

NUX VOMICA—
776 bgs., Clark & Wilson, Calcutta.

OILS—
1,500 cs. olive, Parodi, Erminio & Co., enoa.
145 cs. olive, Caldwell & Co., Genoa.
175 cs. olive, George Porges, Genoa.
250 cs. olive, Fantini & Latoracca, Genoa.
50 cs. olive, Hartfield, Solari & Co., Genoa.
100 cs. olive, Gallagher & Asche, Genoa.
250 bbls. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Genoa.
108 cs. olive, J. Petrocelli, Genoa.
6 cs. essential, W. J. Bush & Co., London.
25 cs. olive, Austin, Nichols & Co., Bordeaux.
15 csks. olive, Mack-Miller Candle Co., Havre.
25 bbls. wool grease oil, Swan & Finch Co., Hull.
15 bbls. blown rapeseed oil, Pigot, Sayres & Co., Hull.
1 bbl. creosote, J. Williams Co., Hull.
50 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh, Valk Co., Hull.
15 drs. creosote, Sanderson & Son, Hull.
273 bbls. creosote, American Creosoting Co., Hull.
83 pgs. linseed oil, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
10 drs. linseed oil, J. W. Coulston & Co., London.
90 csks. cocoanut oil, A. A. Stillwell & Co., London.
59 csks. codoil, Swan & Finch Co., Halifax, N. S.
13 csks., 286 drs. fusel, C. B. Richard & Co., Hull.
58 drs. fuel, Mass & Waldstein, Hull.
32 drs. fusel, Albany Chemical Co., Hull.
11 drs. aniline, Read, Holliday & Sons, Hull.
66 csks. palm, T. G. Cooper, Liverpool.
64 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
245 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Liverpool.
27 csks. palm, J. H. Raynor & Co., Liverpool.
25 bbls. olive, Weaver & Sterry, Marseilles.
178 cs. olive, Austin, Nichols & Co., Marseilles.
204 cs. olive, Park & Tilford, Marseilles.
533 pgs. cocoanut, G. Amsinck & Co., Calcutta
64 drs. citronella, G. Amsinck & Co., Calcutta
300 cs. olive, Hartfield Solari & Co., Genoa.
100 cs. olive, Schlafani Bros., Genoa.
100 cs. olive, Roethilsberger & Co., Genoa.
50 cs. olive, W. A. Taylor & Co., Genoa.
100 cs. olive, Simobelli & Co., Genoa.
70 cs. olive, J. W. Davie, Genoa.
216 cs. olive, L. Perrera, Genoa.
26 cs. olive, G. Onovato, Genoa.
160 cs. olive, George Porges, Genoa.
80 cs. olive, F. Herman & Co., Genoa.
19 cs. olive, Perry, Ryer & Co., Genoa.
470 cs., 25 bbls. olive, Caldwell & Co., Genoa.
125 cs. olive, A. Heimrath, Naples.
50 bbls. olive, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Naples.
40 bbls. sulphur oil, A. Georgopeulos, Piraeus
35 bbls. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Ciudad Bolivar.

OPIUM—
15 cs., Furness, Withy & Co., Genoa.

ORCHIL LIQUOR—
50 csks., Read, Holliday & Co., Hull.
2 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hull.
5 cs., J. Campbell & Co., London.

PERFUMERY—
5 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
24 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.
6 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.
1 cs., Douge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
2 cs., Overton & Co., Bordeaux.
41 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
4 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Bordeaux.
1 cs., John Wanamaker, Liverpool.
5 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
3 cs., Emile Utard, Bordeaux.
4 cs., Hensel & Bruckmann, Lisbon.

PETROLEUM—
15,000 bbls. crude oil in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tampico.
13,000 bbls. crude oil in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tuxpam.
15,000 bbls. crude oil in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tampico.
20,000 bbls. crude oil, in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tampico.
7,000 bbls. crude oil, in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tuxpam.

POWDERS—
35 cs. milk, Ambrosia Milk Co., Havre.

ROOTS—
48 bs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.
3 bs. sarsaparilla, General Export & Com. Co., Tampico.
91 bs. sarsaparilla, D. Trueba, Tampico.
2 bs. sarsaparilla, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.
14 bs. jalap, L. Johnson & Co., Vera Cruz.
124 bs. jalap, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.
7 bgs. sarsaparilla, W. Benkert, Vera Cruz.
60 bgs. canagria, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
20 bgs. canagria, Lehn & Fink, Vera Cruz.
4 bgs. sarsaparilla, P. E. Anderson & Co., Vera Cruz.
22 bs. sarsaparilla, Gontard & Co., Kingston.
5 bgs. ipecac, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.
1 bg. ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.
6 bs. sarsaparilla, Eggers & Heinlein, Puerta Cortez.

ROSIN—
1,158 csks., Wakem & McLaughlan, Bordeaux.
150 cs., L. Boulgans, Piraeus.

SALTS—
925 bgs. table, Kursteiner & Co., Curacao.
6 csks. aniline, Read, Holliday & Sons, Hull.

SEEDS—
25 bbls. rape, R. S. Benton & Co., London.
4,126 tons, linseed, American Linseed Co., Rosario.
34,921 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Rosario.
500 bgs. mustard, M. Lozzi, Catania.
200 bgs. mustard, J. Ritter, Catania.
150 bgs. mustard, Arbuckle Bros., Catania.
254 bgs. mustard, Woolson Spice Co., Catania.
104 bgs. cummin, C. R. Staudinger, London.
6,908 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Rosario.

SOAP—
100 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., London.

SODAS—
31,973 bgs. nitrate, W. R. Grace & Co., Caleta, Coloso.
6,374 bgs. nitrate, W. R. Grace & Co., Caleta Buena.
10 bbls. liquid, C. J. Moore, Liverpool.
300 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.

SPICES—
193 bgs. pepper, Frame & Co., London.
250 bgs. pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
64 bgs. ginger, F. De Mercado, Kingston.
200 bgs. pepper, Archibald & Lewis, London.
27 bbls. green ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
96 bs. cloves, Dodge & Olcott Co., Liverpool.
312 bgs. nutmegs, Frame & Co., Liverpool.
686 cs. cassia, Old & Wallace, Liverpool.
47 cs. nutmegs, J. Kissock & Co., Liverpool.

Importations—*Cont'd*

802 cs. nutmegs, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Liverpool.
32 cs. nutmeg flour, Muller, Schall & Co., Liverpool.
200 bs. cinnamon, G. Amsinck & Co., Calcutta.
991 bgs. capsicum, Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta.

SPONGES—
205 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.
30 bs., Shaw & Evans, Nassau.
232 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.
85 bs., Nat'l. Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana.
41 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.
22 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Havana.

SULPHUR—
611 bbls., Holland Bros., Catania.
134 bbls., Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Catania.

TALC—
200 bgs. powder, B. P. Ducas & Co., Bordeaux.
500 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux.
1200 bgs., 85cs., C. B. Chrystal, Bordeaux.
300 bgs., W. H. Whittaker & Co., Bordeaux.
700 bgs., Binney, Smith Co., Bordeaux.
900 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux.

TAR—
29 csks., Eastman Kodak Co., Bordeaux.

TARTAR—
97 bs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Naples.
60 cs., 130 bgs., 168 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
20 bgs., 88 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.
200 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.

WATERS—
700 cs. mineral, Batjer & Co., Havre.
25 cs., mineral, W. A. Ross & Co., London.
240 cs. mineral, Williams & Humbert, Havre.
750 cs. mineral, L. Chaput, Fils Co., Havre.
103 cs., mineral, R. B. Henry & Co., London.
100 cs., mineral, R. H. Macy & Co., Havre.
15 cs., mineral, Microutsicos, Piraeus.

WAX—
33 sks. bees, General Export & Commission Co., Tampico.
33 sks. bees, D. Trueba, Tampico.
16 sks. bees, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
17 bgs. bees, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.
10 sks. bees, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.
8 sks. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.
1 ble. bees, J. M. Mills, Havana.
22 bgs. bees, D. Steengrafe, Havana.
5 bgs. bees, H. Becker & Co., Aux Cayes.
1 ble. bees, H. Becker & Co., Aux Cayes.
1 ble. bees, Lyon & Co., Aux Cayes.
2 bs. bees, Lyon & Co., Jeremie.
2 cs. bees, H. Becker & Co., Jeremie.
1 bg. bees, Muller, Schall & Co., Jeremie.
2 bgs. bees, P. J. Alexis, Jeremie.
6 csks. bees, Lyon & Co., Cape Hayti.
1 cs. bees, O. C. Kanzow & Co., Cape Hayti.
53 bgs. vegetable, Smith & Nichols, Glasgow.
640 bgs., 710 bgs., paraffine, Union Waxed & Parchment Paper Co., Liverpool.
240 bgs. paraffine, Moore & Munger, Liverpool.
250 bgs. paraffine, Smith & Nichols, Liverpool.
41 bgs. bees, Neuss, Hesslein Co., Santiago de Cuba.
57 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Santiago de Cuba.
2 bgs. bees, Chathedral Candle Co., Trinidad.

Profit Sharing Urged As Spur to Chemistry

Sir William H. Lever Believes Enlightened Co-Partnership Arrangement Would Furnish Stimulus to Industry in Great Britain

Profit sharing or co-partnership based on enlightened self-interest for both capital and labor would, in the opinion of Sir William H. Lever, London, go a long way towards imparting the stimulus necessary for the advancement of the chemical industry in Great Britain. In a paper read before the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry at Manchester, England, he said in part: "This war has given us our awakening. Our industries will be stimulated to organize efficiently as a direct result of this war; but do not let us fall into the common error prevalent to-day all over the world, that the only thought we need to give is to the attainment of efficiency in mechanical appliances, in chemical knowledge, and in banking arrangements. These must all receive the fullest consideration, and there would be only disaster worse than the neglect of these essentials, and that would be the neglect of the human element, without proper consideration of which our industries cannot be efficiently carried on. * * * * *

"The chemical industry is not solely and only a question of science and capital. The managers and workmen are of still greater importance, and it is merely a platitude to say so, and yet there has never been any organized effort to study the minds and characteristics—delicate and intricate—of the human machine. * * * * *

Relations Closer in the Past

"As far as my knowledge of the history of profit-sharing in the past would enable me to form an opinion, I should say that our forefathers did practice profit-sharing with their staff to a much greater extent than the same is practised to-day; and yet in those days the personal touch of the master was much closer with his staff, and his personal knowledge and supervision of his staff was also greater than is possible under twentieth century conditions of productive enterprise. My contention would be that because of the fact that the larger the industry and the more complex its organization, the less it is possible for the board of directors, or the supreme management, to know personally of the individual characteristics of the thousands of employees engaged under their direction, that, therefore, it would become essential that there should be some co-partnership system introduced into our industries.

"I know of no industry to which this applies with greater force than the chemical industry. A British chemical industry, founded upon the principles of co-partnership, with employees trained and instructed as to what these co-partnership principles meant, and realizing the opportunities co-partnership offered them, would surely possess employees superior to those of competitors in Germany, or elsewhere under the wage and salary conditions.

Difficult to Assess Services

"It is more difficult in the chemical industry than in any other industry to assess the services of each member of the staff, whether as inventor, developer of inventions of others, or organizer, or rank and file employee carrying on the routine process of production. We all of us find an increasing difficulty in guaging the results financially of new developments in chemical industries. Some of the greatest disappointments we have each of us had in our businesses have followed the greatest prospects of success. It only wants a chemical process to be delayed in the realization of the full success for losses to result instead of profits. Sometimes the smallest and most insignificant means of development have produced the most profitable results, and often the most costly experiments have produced nothing but losses. It must and can only be viewed as a whole, and the success of the industry can only be guaged by the success of all its parts.

"It is an absolute essential to the success in the chemical industry that the new and costly experiments should be made, and for expensive plant to be installed which may afterwards have to be scrapped. It would not produce that spirit of comradeship and feeling of fairness to discriminate in giving a share of profits between various members of the staff engaged in various departments of these new experimental developments. It is always possible by means of salary, to make special recognition to the possessor of special abilities for the solution of difficult problems.

"Yet the possessor of these superior abilities might fail in the solution of some difficult problem, whilst another, possessing inferior knowledge and inferior ability, might succeed with an entirely different and what might prove a problem easier to bring to a profit-earning successful conclusion. These adjustments of abilities can be best made in salaries; but the broad success of the undertaking to which the unsuccessful experiment may have equally contributed with the successful experiment, because that ground had to be covered, as men have to cover mountains in search of gold, and cannot discover gold without many borings without results—the broad success of the business can only be recognized, so far as the employees are concerned, on a system of co-partnership: and I cannot help but think that, working on these lines, the whole staff in the chemical industry, as in all industries, would respond."

JAPANESE MAKING CHEMICALS

The Home department of the Japanese government has undertaken with satisfactory results to make chemicals on an elaborate scale in the laboratories at Tokio and Osaka, it is announced by the Japan "Chronicle." Thus far it has been proved by experiment that chemicals of as good quality as those imported, can be manufactured in Japan, including hydrocloric acid, salicylic, carbolic and sulphuric acids, morphine, atropine, bromine and bismuth. The preparation of these chemicals it is understood will be undertaken privately with the help of a State supervision, on lines recommended by the Government laboratories.